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INSCOM JOURNAL



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- ❑ Sergeant Major of the Army Kidd Visits Fort Meade
- ❑ Relocating the 513th MI Brigade — *Pullout Section*
- ❑ Col. Miller Takes Command at Kunia



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Cover Photo: The U.S. Military Polo Team in New Delhi, India — (left to right) Maj. Evan Miller, Maj. Mark Gillespie, Capt. Eric Besch and Lt. Col John Nilon (Photo by Penny Gillespie).

Don't Call Me Dependent!

By Sue-Simone Hennen

The sound of his words could be likened to the noise that fingernails make on a blackboard.

"Are you a dependent wife?" the young man asked.

"No," I said. "I'm a family member — a spouse."

The maid ... the cook ... the family dog ... anything but a dependent, I thought.

"Well, that's what the Army calls you," he replied, as he wrote "30" — secret MEDDAC code for "military spouse" — on my prescription.

Then, as I put my medical card in my purse, something caught my attention; *he was right!* That is what the Army calls me. There it was, in eleven-point raised letters ... I am, indeed, a DEP WIFE!

I was horrified ... I can understand that my husband and I have one DEP SON and two DEP DAUs, but *me ... a DEP WIFE?!*

Don't get me wrong ... I adore my husband and our kids. I'm proud of him, and of the work he does, and I love being his wife. But I have a very nice job that pays quite well, and I got it through my own hard work and experience, despite — *not* because of

— my being a military spouse, *thank you very much.*

I do all the cooking, the laundry, the shopping, the bill-paying, and the momthing with the schools, and that's just when he's in town.

I've moved kids and kaboodle cross country with a minimum of help, and overseas single-handedly. When he's TDY or unaccompanied, I keep his household running (relatively) smoothly and his kids on an even keel and communicating regularly with him.

And I've had it very easy! I have a friend who had nothing but her suitcases and her two kids in a guesthouse in Germany — everything else had been PCS'd back to the States — when her husband was sent to Desert Shield. When they finally found where her car had been shipped, it was completely ruined; the windows had been left open on the ship to (and back from) the States, and it was mildewed through and through. That left her to negotiate for a new car, in addition to having to find a place to live and something to put in it (the household goods were lost). And most spouses with whom I've spoken have similarly horrifying tales to tell.

So who's dependent upon whom?

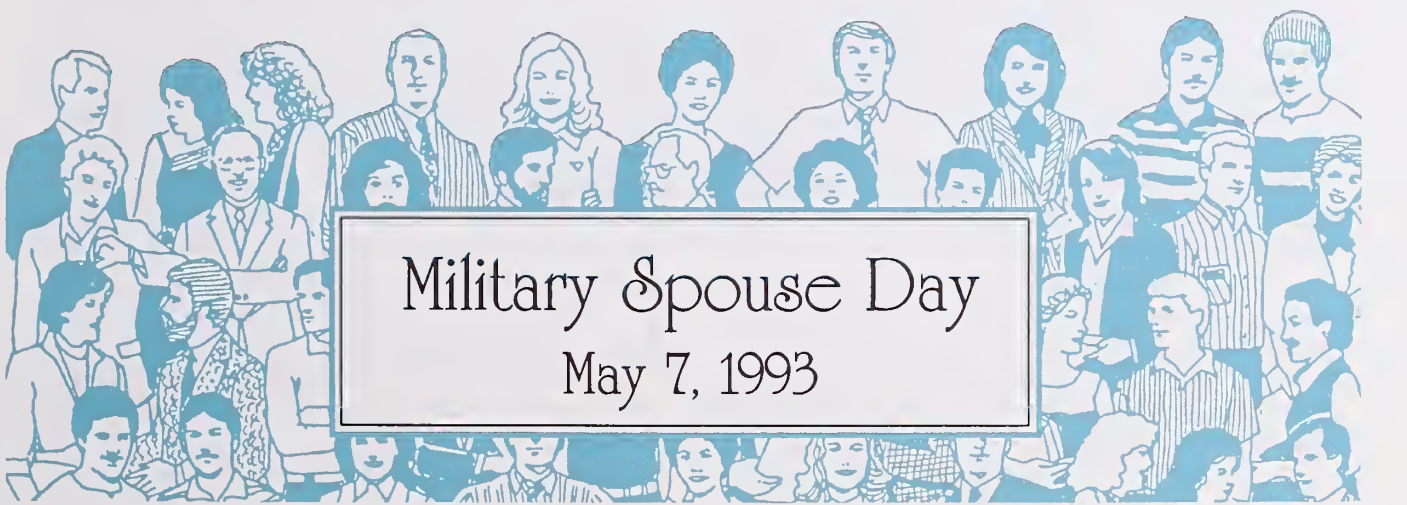
Again, don't get me wrong — I am grateful to Uncle Sam for many things, not the least of which are a decent living and the opportunity to travel. And I understand that Uncle has been rather ill recently, and can no longer provide as he once did for his faithful servants.

But I prefer to think of my relationship with my husband as mathematical (the whole is greater than the sum of its parts) and symbiotic. *Webster's* defines symbiosis as "the intimate living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship," and that certainly seems to describe us. From what my military-spouse friends say about their relationships, it seems to apply to most of them as well.

So perhaps it's time to call us family member-spouse-maid-cook-domestic manager-accountant-family dog-types something besides "dependent."

I vote for *Symbiont*. ☸

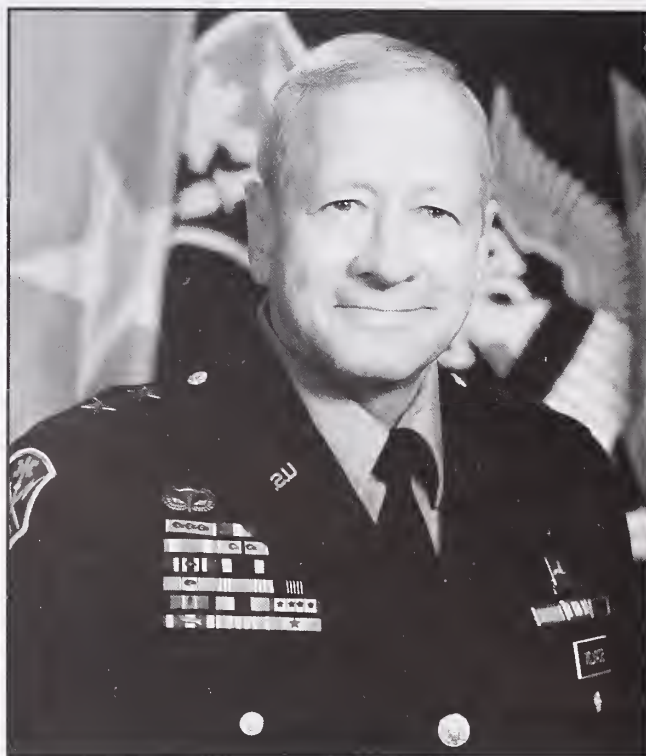
Mrs. Hennen's husband, Chris, is attached to INSCOM.



Military Spouse Day
May 7, 1993

Farewell to the Deputy Commanding General

Maj. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon



INSCOM bids farewell this May to its Deputy Commanding General, Brig.Gen. Michael M. Schneider, as he concludes a military career that spans three decades and includes a variety of challenging assignments. He joined the Army in 1962 as a graduate of Texas A&M University, one of many “Aggies” who have made enduring contributions to our nation’s military.

Since those early days, Schneider’s career in the intelligence business has truly been what the ancient Romans called a “cursus honorum” — a pathway of honors.

As a young lieutenant, he took command of the 73rd Signal Company as the Army Security Agency (ASA) took responsibility from the Signal Corps for non-communications jamming. He served two tours in Vietnam with ASA. His first included commands of an ASA detachment aligned with the 25th Infantry Division, “Tropic Lightning,” and of the 377th Radio Reconnaissance Company, 1st Cavalry Division. During his second tour he served on the J2 staff of the Military Advisory Command, Vietnam, and then as the operations officer at Field Station Phu Bai. Later, after a seven-year stint with the Department of Army and DoD staffs at the Pentagon, Schneider went on to command two Army field stations: Field Station Korea and Field Station Augsburg, the largest in the U.S. Army.

Schneider’s career was not confined to SIGINT; his career serves as a role model for any officer working in today’s multi-discipline intelligence community. He served as the G2 of the 4th Infantry Division and worked in the newest and highest frontier of Army Intelligence as the Chief of the Army Space Division at the Department of the Army. He also served as the Deputy Chief of Staff for

Intelligence at the Army Materiel Command and as INSCOM’s Chief of Staff, where he finalized the plans for the move of our headquarters from Arlington Hall, in Arlington, Va., to Fort Belvoir, Va.

Once promoted to the rank of brigadier general, he faced one of the most challenging assignments of his career: J2 of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM). When he took his post at Quarry Heights, Panama, in 1989, he found himself in the eye of a storm, forced to confront the demanding intelligence problems posed by leftist insurgents in El Salvador, the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, and the narco-terrorists operating throughout Central America. The intelligence support Schneider provided SOUTHCOM paved the way for the success of Operation Just Cause and the deposal and arrest of Manuel Noriega.

Schneider returned to INSCOM as our deputy commanding general in February 1991. Since then, he has performed two critical functions, serving both as my right-hand man in directing the command and as the commanding general of the Foreign Intelligence Command, directing the Army’s HUMINT efforts. In his short tenure as deputy commanding general, Schneider drew on his vast professional expertise to bring about significant improvements in the way we do business. His confidence and wit have brightened the corridors of the headquarters.

As he departs from INSCOM and active duty, we wish him and his wife, Parralee, all the best as they begin a new chapter in their lives. They both will always remain valued members of the INSCOM family. We will miss them. Godspeed.

Mission First, People Always! 🍀

Mission Accomplishment Needs Leadership

CSM Raymond McKnight

As the Army progresses into the 21st century, we, as leaders, must stay informed of the changes that influence our ability to mentor soldiers and build the foundation that supports the Army. I believe the NCO Corps is the heart of the Army, which "pumps" the development skills to our future leaders.

Our ability to lead is shown through our actions, accomplishments, and enforcement of Army policies and standards. Good leadership provides the continuity for our units to accomplish mission requirements.

The new self-development test requires our noncommissioned officers to study and understand the leadership traits and principles which provide them with a common understanding of the skills necessary to lead, motivate and inspire soldiers. FMs 22-100 and 22-101 describe these principles in detail; however, we must apply what we study and learn to be effective leaders. I want to emphasize several other aspects of leadership which I feel are essential to the well-being and future development of the NCO Corps.

Attention to detail is a major aspect of leadership not defined in field manuals, and it is the discriminating factor between success and failure. The impact of a leader's lack of attention to detail can range from failure of a soldier to complete NCOES schools to the loss of a life. Leaders at all levels must constantly monitor actions and pursue their successful completion to achieve the necessary result. We must ensure attention to detail is woven into every fabric of our daily activity.

Soldiers will *respect* their leaders who maintain high standards and are concerned about their welfare. Soldiers gain confidence and pride in themselves and their units when they accomplish such standards. Many of our nation's military leaders, such as Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and George S. Patton, set extremely high standards. These leaders were effective and gained the respect of both their soldiers and our nation, as a whole.

In reality, respect must be mutual and not based solely on position. The concept of soldiers of higher rank or position



dictating behavior is often difficult to accept, especially for less experienced soldiers who are often tasked without understanding why they must execute certain tasks. Leaders must strive for mutual respect which will result in soldiers eagerly accomplishing even the most difficult missions.

Loyalty is a faithful adherence to a person, government, cause or duty. Loyalty to the Army is supporting the military and civilian chain of command. This faith or belief is possible by developing trust and confidence in our soldiers. Realistic training develops confidence and prepares our soldiers for success. We won the last war because our soldiers were well trained, well led and highly confident. Trust is developed through the display of honesty, integrity and reliability. As you can see, loyalty, like respect, cannot be demanded; it must be developed and earned.

Communication is of the utmost importance. The best intentions of leaders will not succeed if they fail to communicate effectively. NCOs must talk to their soldiers and solicit feedback or risk misunderstanding. The communication process is a "two-way street." Soldiers will actively participate in this process when their leaders are sincere and show a genuine concern for them.

The loyalty, respect, attention to detail, and communication skills we employ in our personal conduct impact on our subordinates, peers and superiors. Accordingly, we must set the example and ensure double standards do not exist.

The influence each of you exerts as leaders will last long after your careers with the Army end. Soldiers you influence — either positively or negatively — will, in turn, affect the development of others. Good leadership develops good leaders and ensures the future Army will be proficient in peace and ready for war. ☸

Polo in India

U.S. Army Volunteers Mount Up To 'Battle in the Saddle'

By Maj. Mark F. Gillespie

Every once in a while, during one's military career, a great opportunity comes along that holds out the promise of fun, travel to exotic places, and adventure mixed with a hint of danger. Does thundering along the turf in Rajasthan at 40 miles an hour on a thoroughbred charger, in order to spoil an Indian counterpart's attack with a bone-jarring bump (a hockey-style hip-check on horseback ... perfectly legal in polo), seem to fit that description?

How about sitting in the "adrenalin" seat (the one with a clear view of oncoming dump trucks darting into your lane to dodge camel-drawn carts in theirs) on a tour bus from New Delhi to see the Taj Mahal? Such an opportunity came in the form of an invitation from the Indian Army to bring a military polo team to play a number of exhibition matches against their teams in New Delhi and Jaipur — all in the spirit of improving contacts between the armies of the two countries.

The invitation was a reflection of the current push by the Indians to improve relations with the United States after the demise of the Soviet Union. (Despite being a "non-aligned" country, India had purchased a significant amount of its armaments from the Soviet Union and had signed a friendship treaty with the Soviets. The reasons behind this relationship are firmly entangled in the regional disputes with Pakistan and China, as well as in the more general interactions of the Cold War ... but that's another story!)

More specifically, India was co-



Capt. Eric Besch, Capt. Terry Bushe, Maj. Mark Gillespie and Maj. Evan Miller (left to right) of the U.S. Military Polo Team plan strategy at half-time in New Delhi. (All photos by Penny Gillespie)

hosting — with the United States — a week-long regional security conference attended by some 200 senior officers from 32 countries, called the Pacific Armies Management Seminar (PAMS). The main topic of the conference dealt with managing peacekeeping operations, an obvious growth industry — and one in which the Indian Army has considerable expertise. The polo match between the Indian and U.S. military teams was scheduled for the afternoon of the first day of the conference as an "ice-breaker" social event for the attendees.

Given that polo was originally a military sport designed to keep a well-honed, fighting edge on mounted war-

riors and that the Indian Army maintains the last horse-mounted cavalry regiment in the world, a polo match was quite appropriate for the Indians to host. On the other hand, the U.S. Army does not have an official polo team. In fact, it has not supported polo since it got rid of its horses in 1947. (By the end of World War II, it was clear that horse cavalry was an anachronism on battlefields dominated by mechanized armored vehicles.)

Today, most Americans view polo as a pastime of the rich-and-famous set in Palm Beach — or associate it with Prince Charles — and do not see it as a traditional military sport. Not surprisingly, it was considered inappro-



The U.S. Military Polo Team, (left to right) Lt.Col. John Nilon, Capt. Terry Bushe, Capt. Eric Besch, Maj. Mark Gillespie and Maj. Evan Miller, visit India's Taj Mahal.

pritate to support a U.S. military team with any public funds.

Where did a team of U.S. Army personnel come from, then? Our British cousins helped us out. In November 1991, the British liaison officer at the U.S. Army's Armor School at Fort Knox, Ky., issued a challenge in *Polo Magazine* (America's premier polo publication), to the U.S. military to field a team to play against the British Combined Services Polo Team during its tour of the East Coast. Approximately 15 active duty soldiers and reservists responded and set in motion the formation of a U.S. Military Polo Team. Unfortunately, after pulling the American team together from places like South Korea, California, and New Mexico for the match in Washington, D.C., monsoon-like weather forced a cancellation. Last fall, when the Indian Defense Attache in Washington queried whether an American Military team could be assembled, the network of military polo players was already established. It then became a matter of who could afford the expense of going to India for up to three weeks. As it turned out, four active duty soldiers and one reservist proved willing to reach deep into their pockets and take up the challenge of representing the U.S. Army.

While those who formed the team were long on enthusiasm and riding ability, they were considerably shorter on actual polo experience. In fact, Capt. Terry Bushe, an Army Veterinarian stationed at Fort Detrick, Md., was given a crash course in the sport only two weeks before leaving for India. While she was an accomplished rider, she had only held a polo mallet in her hands twice before her "shake and bake" course of instruction at the Potomac Polo Club's indoor arena. Despite her lack of experience, she acquitted herself extremely well and improved markedly over the three weeks in India.

The rest of the team consisted of Lt.Col. John Nilon and Capt. Eric Besch from the Joint Staff; Maj. Evan Miller from the 100th Division (USAR); and Maj. Mark Gillespie as the team captain from INSCOM's Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center. The team was aided immeasurably by two of the players' spouses, Penny Gillespie and Dr. Debbie Brown, who served as team manager and team doctor, respectively.

Some of the handicaps the U.S. team faced, in comparison to India's team, were playing on unfamiliar horses (the horse has been said to be 70

percent of the game), not playing with the host country's teams before, and the match being held in the middle of the off-season. The U.S. Army players charged on to glory in the finest traditions of the service. The match for the PAMS conference was played at the Jaipur Polo Club field at the New Delhi Race Course. The guests of honor at the game were Gen. Rodrigues, Chief of Staff of the Indian Army, and Lt.Gen. Corns, the U.S. Army Pacific Commander. All the PAMS delegates, as well as a sizable crowd from the Diplomatic Corps, came to watch. A troop of mounted lancers from the 61st Cavalry Regiment and two military bands escorted the two teams onto the field.

Gen. Rodrigues threw in the first ball to start the match. The U.S. team played surprisingly well in the first of four chukkers by holding the far more experienced Indian team to only one goal. As the game wore on, however, the Indian players hit their stride and rang up a final score of nine to one-and-a-half. Gen. Rodrigues and Lt. Gen. Corns presented prizes to both teams and entertained with a tea. Judging from the animated discussion among the delegates at the tea, the "icebreaker" mission was successful and the U.S. team had made a respectable showing.

That was the first match the American team played — albeit, the most colorful and important one. Other matches were played against teams from the President's Estate Polo Club (PEPC) and The President's Bodyguard in New Delhi, and teams from the 61st Cavalry in Jaipur. The closest the Americans came to winning was a four-to-three "heartbreaker" lost in the last few seconds to the PEPC.

In addition to playing polo, the U.S. Army players were able to visit the Taj Mahal and Agra Fort, as well as the historic fortresses surrounding Jaipur — one of which was reached by riding elephants. While in New Delhi, the team was invited to accompany the PAMS delegates to attend the Republic Day Parade (equivalent to our 4th of July) and a Beating Retreat ceremony.

In retrospect, the trip seemed all a fantastic dream ... the Indian Army



(Above) The Indian Army and U.S. Military Polo Teams pose with Lt. Gen. Corns (center), U.S. Army Pacific Commander in New Delhi.



(Left) The Rajmata, mother of the Maharaja of Jaipur, presents trophies to Maj. Evan Miller and Mark Gillespie.

(Below) Maj. Mark "Pukka Sahib" Gillespie dons his polo gear under the watchful eyes of the 61st Cavalry soldiers assigned to care for the horses.



hosts were hospitable, the weather was warm and comfortable, the polo was hard-played but sportsman-like. It was a slice of India few have had the good fortune and privilege to know. One could not help but be impressed by the poten-

tial the country has, as well as by the formidable challenges to be overcome, to realize its great promise. The U.S. Army polo players' visit has helped to better relations with India. ❀

Maj. Gillespie is with INSCOM's Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, Washington, D.C.

'I am Proud to Be a Soldier!'

By Sgt. Mark R. Harrington

I'm proud to be a soldier. I am not a soldier representing just any country, but the United States of America. I'm proud to be a soldier — not an airman, not a Marine, or a sailor — because my organization is the most time-honored of all the services. It was the soldier who composed the early militia; it was the soldier who made up the Continental Army, and it was the soldier who stamped frozen feet in the snows of Valley Forge awaiting the birth of our nation.

I'm proud to be a soldier in the tradition of the early patriots, who felt that anything truly noble and right was worth fighting and dying for. The pride that I feel is not an arrogant or selfish pride, but the kind of pride that says being a soldier is an honor and a privilege. I'm especially proud to have served in perhaps the greatest period of history — the fall of the Berlin Wall, the fall of Communism, and the fall of isolationism between nations.

I'm proud of my American heritage, which was made possible through the efforts of the Army which I now serve. Sacrifices, resulting in pain and blood — for these I am truly thankful. There could never be enough memorials to express the pride I feel toward those who thought more of the liberties and lives of others than their own. It is for this reason that the American flag means much more than a piece of cloth hoisted on a pole; rather it is the spirit and sacrifice of our nation, proudly displayed.

My pride did not just happen, or come automatically with my citizenship, but grew out of a sense of gratitude that there is no better system of government nor military service in the world than our own. I am proud that we are the products of the values and ethics which were the basis of our Constitution — proud that we are not guided by selfish

interests, but by the pursuit of justice, equality and truth.

This pride cannot be weighed, measured, or put under a microscope. It is visible when a soldier proudly wears his uniform, marches in a distinguished parade, or rallies together with his fellow soldiers before going into battle — as I experienced before going into Iraq with "Old Ironsides," the 1st Armored Division.

What does this pride translate to in practical terms? It means a more positive work environment. It means that day by day I will proudly serve the soldiers around me. It means I can make a difference. I am proud that the part of me that I can become is greater than the sum of what I am not.

The daily contribution that I offer can make a difference to the overall Army mission by helping my squad to run smoother, which, in turn, affects the platoon, company, battalion, brigade, and, ultimately, the Army. The strength of my Army depends upon the "domino effect" of my people's performance — whether positive or negative. I choose to be positive!

There is pride to be had in the institution of the Army. Its wealth of tradition, resources, and experience dwarfs that of any civilian corporation. I'm proud that the Army's philosophy is to "take care of its own," and that it can provide an environment of security to soldiers and family members. I am also proud of the many opportunities that are available to the soldier in education, training, and responsibility.

The new decade of the '90s will bring the greatest challenges our country has ever seen, the greatest effort in streamlining our force, and the greatest era of uncertainty since the founding of our nation. The steadfast commitment we uphold as servants of

the Constitution will continue to drive us onward through any challenge and into the 21st century.

That's why I am proud of the direction the Army is headed in terms of wanting only professional soldiers to stay in, and in helping those who want to — or need to — get out. The Army of tomorrow will test the qualifications, intentions and motivations of its soldiers as it looks ahead over the next decade. In many respects, it will not be easy. Is that bad? Not if one looks at it from the perspective that what challenges one in the Army will help prepare one when he or she separates from the Army. Challenge is not bad if success is attainable.

I am proud that I can work side-by-side with those of different race, creed, color and opinion, yet come to common ground and glean other viewpoints by which we can successfully complete the mission. No other army in the world can claim the same. This has long been the Army way, that people be accepted for who they are. I am proud that there are leaders who seek to make people their business and that when the organization fails to measure up, there are people who you can turn to who will listen and who will point the way.

I am proud to be a soldier for all these reasons, but, lastly, for the personal enrichment it has brought to my life through training and education. I have developed courage and integrity — focusing myself towards a brighter future. ❖

Sgt. Harrington is the 1992 NCO of the Year for the 704th MI Brigade, Fort George G. Meade, Md. He is with the 748th MI Battalion.

Observers on the World Stage

By Ellen Camner

It was the kind of opportunity that doesn't often come along: A chance to observe, first-hand, momentous events taking place on the world stage, swept up in the current of world affairs in an exotic place, far beyond the horizon of our backyard fence.

Maj. Tom Schauer and Capt. Scott Rosen, both of DCSOPS at INSCOM Headquarters, had just such an opportunity. The two were among a group of U.S. military officers who were deployed to Cambodia in June of 1992 to serve on the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission as impartial U.N. observers. Fifty-two American military people were involved in the peacekeeping operations as observers and staff planners.

The INSCOM officers, both of whom have returned to the United States, shared their skills and talents strictly as impartial U.N. representatives, not as an official INSCOM element or in any intelligence capacity. Also selected from INSCOM were Lt.Col. Ed Waller from Berlin, and Capt. Jeff Jaso and Capt. Dave Kim from Fort George G. Meade, Md. Their mission was to monitor implementation of a 1991 peace agreement signed by the four fighting factions of the 20-year war in Cambodia.

"It's a strange world," Schauer said. "I've spent 18 years in the Army training to fight the Russians if they tried to invade Germany. When I was in Cambodia, I flew around in a Russian MI-17 helicopter with a crew of Russian soldiers—all of us working for a common goal of peace in Cambodia."

Rosen was on duty at the border control site on the north central borders with Laos and Thailand. "It was very exciting. We were responsible for making sure weapons did not get into the hands of any of the factions and ensuring that there were no foreign troops there to support any of the four fighting factions. And we monitored export of timber and gems to prevent illegal trafficking in natural



Maj. Tom Schauer prepares to board a Russian MI-17 helicopter, the normal mode of transportation to reach outlying areas in Cambodia. The United Nations aviation fleet was under contract by the Russians. (All photos by U.S. Army)

resources for gain by the various factions."

Schauer served in Phnom Penh on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the U.N. operation, an Australian general officer, monitoring and investigating cease-fire violations and supporting the election teams. Schauer set up a military information shop with 14 military officers from eight countries

"... I flew around in a Russian MI-17 helicopter with a crew of Russian soldiers — all of us working for a common goal of peace in Cambodia."

— Maj. Tom Schauer



Capt. Jeff Jaso (left) and friends in Cambodia. Jaso, from Ft. Meade, Md., is one of several INSCOM officers who have served as impartial observers with the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Cambodia.

to receive and analyze information for the commander from lower levels.

He developed an automated data base and taught the staff how to present the information in proper format gleaned from scattered reports. The information on cease-fire violations from observers and various military battalions was gathered, analyzed and presented to the commander at daily briefings. Thanks to the data base he created, the type of violations could be tracked by category, such as by units and personalities. And the commander was provided detailed reports broken down by category.

Schauer taught the military personnel from other countries how to automate and process information. His staff included officers from India, Pakistan, Malaysia, France, Uruguay, Ghana, Indonesia and Thailand.

"It was fun," he says. "I was given free rein to develop the job to meet the force commander's informa-

tion needs. We employed basic Army doctrine for processing information and intelligence. We energized the organization and became much more responsive to the commander." The force commander had extensive experience with the U.S. Army staff process. That experience was his reason for diverting Schauer and seven other Americans from observer duty to support his staff.

Rosen says the respect factor for the American officers was high. "But, then, expectations for the U.S. element were very high."

The two were in Cambodia with 26 other Army representatives and people from other services.

The background of Cambodia

A brief background on Cambodia sheds light on the current situation.

Cambodia was a French colony after World War II. Prince Sihanouk, appointed by the French in 1941, obtained independence for Cambodia in 1953. He abdicated in favor of his father in 1955, but ruled the country through his political party.

Sihanouk was overthrown in 1970 by Gen. Lon Nol, and the Kingdom of Cambodia became the Khmer Republic. Sihanouk entered into an alliance with the Khmer Rouge (KR) and established a government-in-exile in Beijing, supported by China and Vietnam. U.S.-backed Lon Nol was overthrown by the KR in April 1975, and the newly formed democratic Kampuchea was headed by Pol Pot as Premier. It was to be a reign of terror.

Prince Sihanouk was placed under house arrest in 1976; all cities and towns were forcibly evacuated, and the population was propelled into a bizarre world dominated by purge, forced labor, and elimination of all "class elements" except for an idealized peasantry. Some three million Cambodians were killed or died from



A typical Cambodian freight carrier.

"... if a Russian, a Chinese and an American can live and work together, then anything is possible." — Capt. Jeff Jaso

disease or hunger during the regime.

Despite their previous alliance, the Khmer Rouge and Vietnam immediately had bloody border clashes. The Vietnamese believed the KR was plotting with Vietnam's traditional enemy, China, to threaten Vietnamese security. In 1978, Vietnam invaded Cambodia on behalf of the KR commanders, and established the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was renamed the State of Cambodia in April 1989.

Khmer Rouge forces united with other elements to form a government-in-exile in 1982. For a decade, the State of Cambodia and the KR were in a stalemate, with the government unable to consolidate its authority and the KR not yet strong enough to overthrow it. Allies of the various factions began to distance themselves from the Cambodian conflict. Vietnam withdrew its forces from Cambodia in 1989, and pressure mounted on the Cambodians to compromise.

France and Indonesia took the initiative and drew up the Paris Peace Accords. After lengthy negotiations, the fighting factions signed the peace accord in October 1991, agreeing to allow the United Nations to administer the country until free and fair elections could be held.

The current situation

The four fighting factions are the Communist-backed Khmer Rouge; the communist State of Cambodia; the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front; and the United Front for an Independent Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia.

The U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia, the peacekeeping body, divided the country into 10 sections in a process known as "cantonment."

Under the peace settlement, the four Cambodian factions are to compete by taking part in an election, rather than by fighting each other in a civil war. Militarily, the U.N. monitors a cease-fire and verifies that no country is giving

military aid to any Cambodian faction and that there are no Vietnamese troops left there. The armed forces of all parties are to demilitarize, and caches of weapons are to be confiscated by the U.N. authority. The international body is to monitor the election projected for May 1993 to which all parties agreed. But even some United Nations officials now fear that the politically charged environment places the election in jeopardy.

The Cambodian mission is considered to be by far the most complex and ambitious mandate ever given to the United Nations and is fraught with political mine fields, which hamper the quest for a permanent and workable cease-fire in a war that has ravaged Cambodia for two decades. The far-reaching U.N. effort has achieved a major success in registering over four and a half million voters for elections to be supervised in May of 1993. But now the goal of Cambodian free elections in the spring seems more illusive than ever.

The effort faces many obstacles; not the least of these is the continuing resistance of the Khmer Rouge and its decision not to take part in the election. The Cambodian government, which has the most to lose in an election, is waging a campaign of fear and intimidation against the millions of potential voters by forcing voters to submit their U.N.-issued voter registration cards or actually confiscating them. KR officials also have confiscated voter cards and are terrorizing the population. In Kompong Thom, 75 miles north of Phnom Penh, a U.S. military observer with the U.N. peacekeeping force was beaten by KR soldiers.

A good mission

"It's a great concept, under U.N. auspices," Rosen says of the peace effort, "getting the soldiers ready to be trained for various jobs so they could become productive citizens. The people there had very little, but were working hard and trying to rebuild their country.

For example, they were building a large housing unit with their own hands — raising bricks by pulley and living on concrete slabs by day. They wanted to work. The people themselves are very positive — but not their leaders."

Rosen feels that the mission is still salvageable. "It's a good mission, but implementation is poor and fragmented. Desert Storm was successful because the operation was U.S.-driven. But Cambodia is a U.N. effort under multiple control. The Cambodian people are great, and there's a lot to work with, but there's a corrupt oligarchy in charge."

Tom Schauer shares similar feelings. "Unfortunately, all indications now are that most leaders of the factions do not appear to be concerned with advancing the peace process," he said. "They don't demonstrate a sincere interest in the betterment of Cambodia and the Cambodian people. The leadership of each of the factions is accumulating wealth as a result of the current situation. A fairly elected government and a democratic structure do not appear to be desired by any of the personnel currently wielding power."

From a soldier's perspective, both Rosen and Schauer see the turn of events as frustrating. The U.N. mission is clear, but because one faction refuses to participate, no one else does, and tragically, the entire effort becomes ineffective.

As they view the big picture of the peace effort in war-torn Cambodia, their feelings are summed up in the words of Capt. Jeff Jaso. Jaso is one of the INSCOM delegates on the U.N. peace mission and remains in Cambodia as of this writing:

"Although there are some obstacles to the peace process, great strides have been made. This is due in part to the contributions of the United Nations military observers ... In our talks with the various factional leaders, we often point out that if a Russian, a Chinese and an American can live and work together, then anything is possible." ❀

U.N. Peacekeepers Contribute To U.S. Mission in Cambodia

By Ellen Camner

For Maj. Tom Schauer, the U.N. assignment in Cambodia offered many opportunities to contribute to the missions the United States is working.

In late August 1992, Schauer, assigned to the U.N. Peacekeeping Mission, accompanied members of a small detachment of the Joint Task Force-Full Accounting, stationed at the United States Mission in Phnom Penh, and representatives of the State of Cambodia (SOC) on a recon to Memot, located in southeast Cambodia near the Vietnamese border. The U.N. observers were not assigned to work with the detachment but did contribute to the effort to locate POWs and MIAs. Several U.S. helicopters crashed in the area around Memot during the Vietnam War. The SOC was represented by Maj. Gen. Noun Sereth, the number two man in the Ministry of Defense, and chairman of the Cambodian POW/MIA Committee. The mission was to verify the location of a crash site, which could then be excavated in the dry season in an effort to locate the remains of U.S. servicemembers.

The day's activities began with the flight to Memot, a district capital, to coordinate with several echelons of government to obtain permission to gain access to the crash site. Several hours of discussion were required to reach the consensus that it was easier to fly from Memot to the crash site, rather than drive on a series of dirt roads and then walk through two kilo-



Maj. Tom Schauer (center) discusses helicopter crashes with the Cambodian Deputy Minister of Defense. (U.S. Army photo)

meters of swamps, as was the local chief's desire.

Control, at all levels, is a major issue in all negotiations, so granting permission to fly into the site was a means of demonstrating control. Because of the site's proximity to the Vietnamese border, it was necessary to avoid violation of Vietnamese air space and, therefore, an international incident.

Location of the crash had been derived from reports at the time of the incident, 20 years ago. Villagers had dug up the site several times to scavenge for metal, rubber, plastic and other items

that could be sold at the market. However, melted Plexiglas and burned hydraulic cablesheathing residue confirmed the site. Unfortunately, excavations were delayed due to heavy flooding.

"There were quite a few crashes in Cambodia," Schauer says, "and they've found some bodies. We were also looking for any possibility that there are still some guys alive over there. We went to the site near Memot, across the Vietnam border from An Loc, to a site where an American helicopter had crashed in 1970. We got to the site with no problems and were basically quite lucky. It's been dug up many times, but we found enough pieces to authenticate it.

"We had to walk through some mud and hay needles, and it was interesting to watch the guys from the Ministry of Defense trying to avoid the mud, since their footgear was sandals rather than combat boots. The field we landed in was so soft, the helicopter sank about eight inches. That always makes pilots nervous. If they bog down too badly, they won't be able to take off again."

Schauer says that Cambodian government people were filming the group's activities at the Memot crash site. The footage filmed was broadcast on TV, which gave him 15 minutes of fame as

“Things were going fine as we were cruising at about three thousand feet. And then there was a sound, something between a click and a thud and a real jerky motion as the front of the helicopter started heading downward.”

— Maj. Tom Schauer

an international TV personality. Several locals told him they had seen him on TV.

“The find was really exciting, but the trip back to Phnom Penh was a story in itself,” Schauer says, referring to when one of the Russian MI-17 helicopter’s hydraulic cables broke.

“Things were going fine as we were cruising at about three thousand feet. And then there was a sound, something between a click and a thud and a real jerky motion as the front of the helicopter started heading downward.”

Schauer and the others were going in for an emergency landing. The pilots handled the situation very well and found a recently planted field to land on. Before they landed, the Russian pilots radioed for help and performed an impressive landing in one cleared area amid thousands of acres of forest. After several hours of waiting for a replacement cable, the crew

chief had the MI-17 airborne again.

Since a crash had been avoided, the Americans did not mind the wait. However, Gen. Sereth was not as pleased. The helicopter had landed in an area known to have a substantial number of Khmer Rouge soldiers, and Sereth, as a member of the government forces, was rightfully concerned for his own welfare. Tom Schauer explains:

“The general with us was a powerful man, but he was also disliked very much by the other fighting factions, especially the Khmer Rouge. I’ve never seen a powerful man so scared. The Khmer Rouge were all over the country and would have been happy to shoot him. He was getting extremely nervous and wanted to go to a nearby village for protection. We kept telling him that another helicopter was on the way, but that didn’t ease his mind. He had worked for the Khmer Rouge when they were in power. When

the Vietnamese invaded, he switched sides and joined them. But at the time I was there, he was working for the State of Cambodia. So he had developed quite a few enemies.

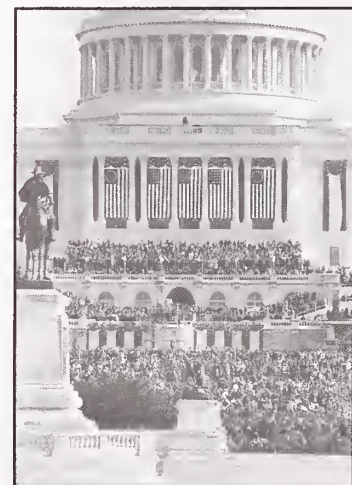
“Every three minutes for the last hour and a half, he had been reminding us that there were Khmer Rouge in the area and we were in danger. I told him we couldn’t leave until we got the other helicopter fixed or were sure it couldn’t be fixed. We finally got the other helicopter repaired, and we all flew off together back to Phnom Penh.”

The rescue was completed in under three hours, although it probably seemed more like three days to the SOC soldiers. Despite the unexpected excitement, the reconnaissance mission was successful, since the crash site was positively identified. The rest of the trip back to Phnom Penh was incident-free, although for Schauer the mission turned out to be worth writing home about — and he did. ❧

Corrections

In the March 1993 issue of the *INSCOM Journal*, on pages 16 and 17, the photographer should have received credit for his photo of the Capitol Building. The photo was taken by Chester Simpson.

Also on page 17, in addition to the names already listed under the INSCOM Support Battalion, the following name should have been included: Sgt. Matthew Gordon. Gordon was a driver for the 1993 Presidential Inauguration Parade.



Col. Miller Takes Command of 703rd MI Brigade

By Sgt. Paul J. Ebner

The soldiers, sailors, and airmen of Field Station Kunia gathered at Sills Field on Schofield Barracks March 12 to witness the change of command for the 703rd Military Intelligence Brigade.

Maj. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon, INSCOM's commander, officiated at the ceremony, in which the outgoing commander, Col. Claudia J. Kennedy, relinquished command of the 703rd to Col. Larry L. Miller. Later during the ceremony, she was promoted to brigadier general.

The ceremony was highlighted with the traditional passing of the colors. It is this ceremony which signifies the change of command and often brings out emotions in its participants. Miller was no exception, as he expressed his feelings in his first address to the command.

"As Gen. Scanlon handed me the colors a few minutes ago, I felt a great surge of pride. The pride was because of

you and your many splendid accomplishments here in the Pacific."

Miller then went on to express to Kennedy his vision of the future. "Know, Gen. Kennedy, that what you have started here at Kunia will continue and will grow even better! We will operate jointly; we will take care of our people; we will superbly support the intelligence needs, both of the nation and of the Pacific Warriors."

He also made a pledge to his new command. "I pledge my best effort at command, my loyalty and my constant admiration for your selfless service to our great nation. I am proud, this morning, because of you and because of all the veterans on whose shoulders we all now stand."

Like most outgoing commanders, Kennedy took a look back in her final speech to the command.

"It has been said that 'life should not

be measured in the number of breaths one takes, but in its breathtaking moments.' In 20 months, there have been countless breathtaking moments, all measured by the people who surrounded me and gave my life meaning."

Directing her final words to Miller, Kennedy said, "Col. Miller, it's your turn now for the brigade and the nation's newest remote operating facility. Get ready for breathtaking moments, exhilarating joy and extraordinary events. Serve them, love them, and they will return sevenfold to you."

Kennedy's next assignment takes her to the U.S. Forces Command at Fort McPherson, Ga., where she will assume the duties as Director of Intelligence, J2.



Sgt. Ebner is with the 703rd MI Brigade, Kunia, Hawaii.



(Above) Brig. Gen. Claudia J. Kennedy, outgoing commander of the 703rd, receives her stars, signifying her promotion to that rank, from (left) Maj. Gen. Scanlon and her father, Col. Carey Kennedy, USA, Ret.



(Right) Maj. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon, INSCOM commander (left), passes the colors to Col. Larry L. Miller, as the latter assumes command of the 703rd MI Brigade. (U.S. Army photos)

Sergeant Major of the Army Kidd Visits Units at Fort Meade

By Jeanette Lau

Visit to the 902nd MI Group

On the morning of Feb. 3, 1993, Sergeant Major of the Army Richard A. Kidd met with soldiers at the headquarters of the 902nd MI Group, Fort Meade, Md. His visit to the 902nd, hosted by CSM Harold G. Fink, was part of an overall tour of Army units at Fort Meade.

Kidd spent time getting to know INSCOM soldiers and paused to answer their questions. "He talked to every soldier; he was approachable and very concerned about soldier issues," Fink said. "He gave every soldier a coin — anyone he talked to! The back of the coin said, 'From SMA Richard A. Kidd.'"

Two separate times were set aside for Kidd to meet with soldiers — both junior enlisted and NCOs from the INSCOM units and other organizations at Fort Meade. During these "get-togethers" Kidd asked and answered many questions, most dealing with careers and conditions within the Army and at Fort Meade.

"He showed the soldiers that somebody in the hierarchy of the Army really cares about what happens to them — he was articulate, 'up on things,' and could answer when a soldier wanted to know 'How is this going to affect me?'" Fink said.

"He is a tremendous individual

— a person who is in the right place at the right time, knows what is going on with the Army and with the other services. Sergeant Major Kidd was impressive, a good representative — really good!"

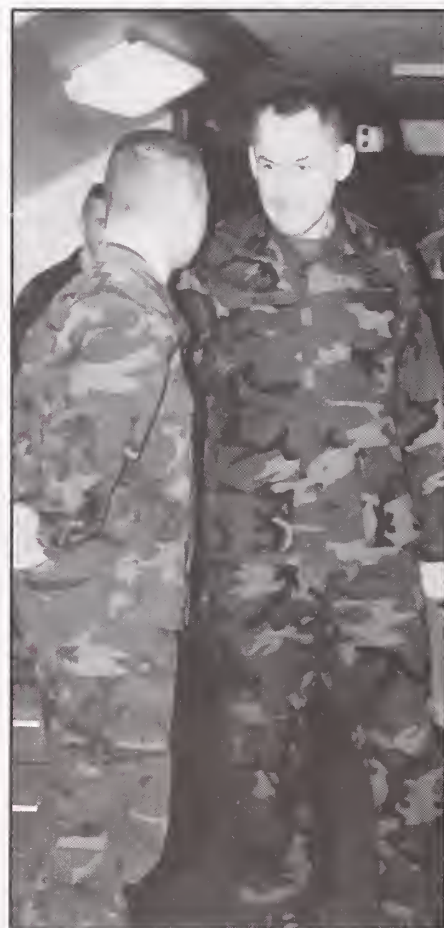
As Kidd concluded his visit with the soldiers, he paused to offer a last comment to allay their concerns about an uncertain future: "There will be an Army — and it will be a very good Army."



(Above) 902nd soldiers, Spec. Eric E. Doshbritton (left) and Spec. Carlo Tiradofigueroa, tell SMA Richard A. Kidd (right) a little bit about themselves.

(Right) SMA Richard A. Kidd (right) answers one of many questions posed to him by the soldiers of the 902nd, this one by Sgt. Louis G. Etrata.

(Photos by Spec. Sharon L. Jeffers and Spec. Glenn W. Suggs)



On Feb. 4, 1993, the day after his visit to the 902nd, SMA Richard A. Kidd visited the 704th Military Intelligence Brigade. Highlights of his visit included meeting with soldiers, as he had done with the 902nd.

"He just went around the room and asked the soldiers why they came into the Army and what their personal desires and goals were," said Raymon V. Lowry, 704th Command Sergeant Major. "The soldiers were excited to have the chance to talk with the Sergeant Major of the Army about 'soldier issues,' and they enjoyed his candid nature — he made them feel important and at ease."

Kidd's visit to the brigade also included a briefing on the 704th's video tele-training for languages, accomplished via satellite. The classes are conducted with the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, Calif.

"We were very excited about the opportunity to show him what the soldiers of the 704th MI Brigade contribute to the intelligence effort in support of the war-fighter and national defense," Lowry said. He noted that this contribution was not lost on Kidd.

"He (Kidd) emphasized to the soldiers of the 704th that their mission was very important." ✱

Visit to the 704th MI Brigade



(Above) SMA Richard A. Kidd (left) receives a plaque to commemorate his visit to the 704th from Spec. Alton Taylor.

(Below, left to right) SFC Arliss Pearson, NCOIC of the language lab; Cpl. Nate Jacobson; SMA Richard A. Kidd; and 741st MI Battalion CSM John DeMartino discuss the Satellite Communication for Learning (SCOLA) Program. (U.S. Army Photos)



902nd's CSM Fink Retires

Compiled by Jeanette Lau

On April 2, 1993, Harold G. Fink held his last formation as the 902nd Military Intelligence (MI) Group Command Sergeant Major, and as an active duty soldier. The retirement ceremony honoring Fink gave him the opportunity to reflect upon his career and the path he has taken. His military career, spanning 21 years, will come to an end on May 31, 1993.

Fink has proudly served since he entered basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C., in January 1972. Following basic training, Pvt. Fink was sent to Fort Gordon, Ga., for Military Police Advanced Individual Training (AIT). Upon completion of AIT, PFC Fink found himself in the Republic of Korea, working as a military policeman assigned to B Company, 728th Military Police Battalion (Bn.). For the next 10 years, he served as a military policeman, squad leader, platoon sergeant and first sergeant at Fort Bliss, Texas; Okinawa, Japan; the Republic of Korea; and Fort Hood, Texas. In October 1979, SSgt. Fink completed the Noncommissioned Officers Advanced Course for Military Police at Fort McClellan, Ala. In April 1981, he applied for, and was selected to attend, the Counterintelligence Agent Course at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Upon graduation, he was sent to U.S. Army Field Station, Okinawa.

"Being the only human intelligence (HUMINT) soldier assigned to a

signal intelligence facility was pretty tough," Fink said. "People tended to stay away from me because I was the one that had the responsibility to investigate security cases. I tended to draw close to the military police on the installation."

In November 1984, SFC(P) Fink was selected to be the 1st Sgt. for Headquarters and Service Company, U.S. Army Field Station, Okinawa. He assumed responsibility for all the soldiers at the Field Station in June 1985, and on Dec. 17, 1985, 1st Sgt. Fink departed Okinawa with the last of the station's soldiers.

In January 1986, MSgt. Fink reported to the Special Security Group (SSG), Arlington Hall Station, Va.



CSM Harold G. Fink

This was a challenge for him, because it was a non-traditional role for a counterintelligence agent. He was selected for the Sergeants Major Academy and departed after two years with the SSG, in January 1988. After com-

"A vital key to a successful unit is the ability for the leadership to teach and set an example for their subordinate soldiers."

— CSM Harold G. Fink

pleting the course, Fink, then promotable, was on assignment orders for the Republic of Korea.

Fink was assigned as the HUMINT Detachment Sergeant Major for the 524th MI Bn., 501st MI Brigade from August 1988 until June 1989 when he was selected to be the Command Sergeant Major (CSM) of the 524th MI Bn. He served as the CSM until May 1991.

Following his assignment with the 524th, he and his family departed Korea for the 902nd MI Group (Gp.), Fort George G. Meade, Md., where he assumed the duties as the Group Command Sergeant Major. With the "Deuce" (referring to the 902nd MI Gp.) spread out at 42 locations across the United States and Puerto Rico, CSM Fink has been constantly on the road visiting soldiers at as many locations as possible.

Of his time with the 902nd, Fink said, "I am so proud of our soldiers and civilians. They work long hours and very seldom do I hear a complaint. Our reenlistment rate is going through the sky. The 'Deuce' is one of the best in INSCOM at retention. I owe that to the leadership and the unit's mission. Our soldiers are constantly earning awards and commendations from schools and the units we provide support to. When you have this type of personnel, it's hard not to succeed!"

Fink is quick to recognize the roles leadership and teamwork have played in the successes he has experienced throughout his career.

"The soldiers and civilians have put me where I am today," he said.

"It's the young privates doing their jobs right and the noncommissioned officers (NCOs) ensuring that it is done right. This process is what makes the leadership shine. It all begins at the grassroots. I believe wholeheartedly that we all work together. I have always stressed that no one works for me, but with me. We are all after the same goal — the accomplishment of the mission.

"I assume the responsibilities of my position — if you treat your soldiers and civilians with respect, they will work that much harder for you. I've been very fortunate with the leaders that I have served with. My commanders have always sought out my advice and guidance — and I've been extremely lucky to have served with such outstanding commanders as Lt. Col. Laszok, Col. Waity, and Col. Harding, to name a few.

Col. Harding and I have been together as commander and command sergeant major on two assignments. The first was in Korea, when Col. Harding was a lieutenant colonel and the commander of the 524th MI Bn. In June 1990, a change of command took place between Lt. Col. Harding and Lt. Col. Laszok. It was an emotional day for everyone. On the one hand, Lt. Col. Harding was giving up an organization he'd worked so hard with to make the best one possible; on the other, the arrival of the new commander, Lt. Col. Laszok, was generating excitement.

"I passed the colors of the 524th MI Bn. to Lt. Col. Harding for the last time, saying, 'Sir, we'll be together

again at the 902nd.' Sure enough, in June 1992, we were back together again. One of two reasons could have caused this reunion: One, that we were so bad that we got a second chance, or two, we were so good that we were put together again — we haven't figured out the reason yet."

A believer in mentoring soldiers, Fink remembers those who helped him. "I was fortunate to have had excellent officer and noncommissioned officer guidance," said Fink. "A vital key to a successful unit is the ability for the leadership to teach and set an example for their subordinate soldiers. That mentorship will continue throughout the years, if you do it right.

"My relationship with the Command Sergeant Major of INSCOM is a special one. He's been my mentor and has given me the guidance I needed to be an effective leader."

Taking care of soldiers has always been important to Fink. When providing guidance to the soldiers he has worked with, Fink said, "I consider myself to be one who pushes education as often as I can. It is important that we are competitive in the military, as well as in the civilian sector."

As Fink told his fellow command sergeants major and noncommissioned officers of his plans for retirement at a February 1993 conference at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., he said, "I will never retire from being a sergeant major."

Fink's parting message was clear: "We take care of soldiers." The command sergeant major found that taking care of people is what dedication is all about. ✱

MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 30, 1993





Realignment of the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade



A Transition to Power Projection

The 513th Military Intelligence (MI) Group was reactivated at Fort Monmouth, N.J., on Oct. 2, 1982, to provide multi-disciplined intelligence support to Army components of the United States Central, Southern, and European Commands during contingencies and wartime operations.

Redesignated as a brigade in 1986, the unit has provided direct and general intelligence support in battalion and smaller units to virtually every contingency operation since its reactivation. Its first opportunity to fully deploy its extensive capability was during Operation Desert Storm, where it proved itself to be one of the Army's most capable tactical intelligence units.



Lessons Learned from Desert Storm

The 513th's intelligence operations in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait during the Gulf War, while judged to be very successful, revealed operational and deployability weaknesses which stemmed from the brigade's wide geographic dispersion in the United States. A post-war assessment

by INSCOM, aimed at improving and restructuring the brigade's capabilities to support a smaller, more mobile CONUS-based Army, recommended streamlining and restructuring which would permit the brigade to deploy earlier and in tiered configurations tailored to the crises.

Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. David E. Jeremiah recently described the global intelligence challenge: "... to project power effectively against short-notice regional crises in the future — and especially with our smaller force structure, more of which will be based here in the States — we need a global surveillance and communications capability that can alert us very early to a potential problem, focus on trouble spots as events develop, surge in capacity when needed, and respond to the operational needs of the joint task force commander."



Power Projection

INSCOM will meet the intelligence challenge of tomorrow by consolidating two MI brigades — the 513th and the 470th — into a power



by INSCOM, aimed at improving and restructuring the brigade's capabilities to support a smaller, more mobile CONUS-based Army, recommended streamlining and restructuring which would permit the brigade to deploy earlier and in tiered configurations tailored to the crises.

projection brigade that features versatility, flexibility, high technology, and speed in reaching and supporting contingencies. Using split-based operating concepts, the brigade will deploy/project lighter, mobile equipment and high capacity communications into forward areas with the combat units. Intelligence data will be sent back to the CONUS base where intelligence analysis and production will be completed and then returned to the field in the form of finished intelligence to satisfy theater/commander-in-chief (CINC) re-

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INTELL PO PROJE

FROM	OF
Fort Monmouth, N.J.	0
Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.	7
EW Co. Activation (FY94)	3
END FY94 TOTAL	3
470th MI Brigade (FY95)	3
END FY95 TOTAL	13
Power Projection Brigade Unit Activations (FY96 - FY99)	0
TOTAL	13

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Relocating to

The 513th MI Bde. will begin the relocation by September 1994. The brigade headquarters and from Vint Hill Farms Station, will move in a sq soldiers and their families, and keeps costs as lw

By September 1995, selected mission and n to form the Power Projection Brigade. Further, organizations are downsized or eliminated and h

By 1999, the brigade is expected to have a authorizations.

REFERENCES

* U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Comm
Military Intelligence Brigade, Aug. 31, 1992

Military Intelligence Brigade

INTELLIGENCE OVER PROJECTION

WO	ENL	MIL	CIV	TOTAL
37	445	552	5	557
10	354	381	0	381
3	84	93	16	109
50	883	1,026	21	1,047
25	367	435	24	459
75	1,250	1,461	45	1,506
68	882	998	0	998
141	2,132	2,459	45	2,504

man, signals, communications and other intelligence experts — for tiered deployment to meet the scope and nature of the contingency. The brigade's success relies upon a home station location which permits close coordination with the supported CINCs, easy access to training areas, and collocation of its units. To find a suitable location from

quirements.

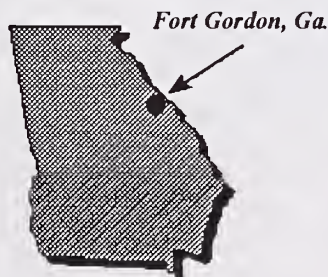
The brigade will focus its intelligence capabilities through task organization — drawing from its multi-disciplined skill base of hu-

man, signals, communications and other intelligence experts — for tiered deployment to meet the scope and nature of the contingency. The brigade's success relies upon a home station location which permits close coordination with the supported CINCs, easy access to training areas, and collocation of its units. To find a suitable location from



Basing the Brigade

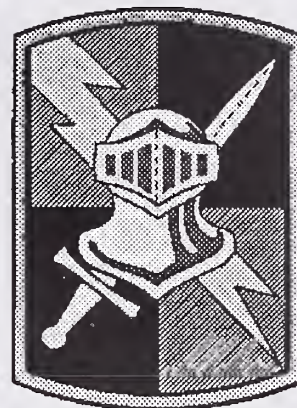
Once a geographic region — the Eastern United States — was selected, other services and major Army commands were asked to nominate candidate installations suitable to base the brigade. Although many installations met geographic requirements, most were already fully subscribed by organizations redeploying or returning from Europe in connection with force reductions there. Others offered excellent training areas, but only "temporary" (World War II wooden) facilities for administrative and billeting needs. Consequently, formal site surveys were completed on three Army installations only — Forts Polk, La.; Drum, N.Y.; and Gordon, Ga. Each installation was assessed using "measures of merit" which considered mission and mission support, base operations support and quality of life criteria.



Fort Gordon, Ga.

Fort Gordon in fiscal year 1993 and complete the effort to move two battalions from Fort Monmouth, and one battalion to Fort Gordon. The relocation effort emphasizes safety, minimizes hardship to personnel as much as possible. The 513th Military Intelligence Brigade will consolidate with the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade. The mission of the brigade is projected as other intelligence missions passed to the brigade. The brigade has as many as 2,459 military and 45 civilian personnel

Study Documentation for Relocation of the 513th



Fort Gordon emerged as most desirable based upon availability of permanent facilities and costs. Environmental and Equal Opportunity Assessments were also included in documentation* forwarded to the Secretary of the Army in November 1992, recommending Fort Gordon to base the Power Projection Brigade. Following staffing and public notification of the Army's intent to relocate the 513th MI Brigade to Fort Gordon, the Secretary approved the selection in January 1993.

The 513th Military Intelligence Brigade Echelons Above Corps



About the Brigade

The brigade headquarters and two battalions — 202nd and 297th — are located at Fort Monmouth, N.J.; the 201st Battalion is located at Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.; and the Foreign Materiel Exploitation Battalion is located at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. A fifth battalion is on Joint Chiefs of Staff deployment to Central America. Neither of the latter two battalions is included in this relocation effort. The mission of the 513th is focused on the U.S. Central Command mission in Southwest Asia and the Middle East, with secondary missions in other theaters. This mission includes multi-disciplined intelligence collection, analysis, production, dissemination, and theater indications and warning. ❀

Today's Army Uses the 'Louisiana Maneuvers' Concept

By Capt. Patricia Bucl

By now most of you have heard the terms "Louisiana Maneuvers" and "LAM." Even though you have heard the term, you may not be sure what the process is all about, what impact this process has on you, and the importance of your contributions in LAM.

In 1941, Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall used a series of General Headquarters Maneuvers in Louisiana and the Carolinas to assess the Army's capability to transition to war in Europe. The Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Sullivan, has applied the same Louisiana Maneuvers construct to a dynamic process that will use simulations, exercises and real world operations as means to test and focus the Army's energy on making the adjustments to evolve the Army into a strategic force in the 21st century.

In 1941 the Army was undergoing massive changes — receiving new equipment, organizing under the triangular division concept, building up for war, and changing the national focus from isolationism to involvement as a world power. Today the Army is also undergoing dynamic change — resizing the force, examining a force projection concept for a strategic Army, receiving new high-tech equipment, and shifting the operational focus from living in the Cold War era to being a regional force.

Just as the Army is evolving, so is INSCOM. We are also reshaping from 27 major subordinate commands (MSCs) in 1990 to 12 in 1995.

Our organizations and functions are also changing. Even though we're becoming smaller, we're becoming a more capable force. We have picked up

new Department of the Army (DA) executive agent functions. We continue to receive critical new capabilities and equipment, such as the High Frequency Direction Finding TRACKWOLF system recently deployed to the 66th MI Brigade. Our intelligence/electronic warfare (IEW) echelons above corps (EAC) doctrine is continually being updated. There are new Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) publications being developed on Joint Intelligence Doctrine, key manuals in the Army's Field Manual (FM) 100 series on Operations are being revised, and approximately 26 manuals in the FM 34 series on IEW will be revised by the end of FY94. Our focus is changing with the Army's to that of providing IEW support to a CONUS-based power projection army vice a large forward deployed force.

Louisiana Maneuvers will use existing JCS-, DA- and commander-in-chief (CINC)-level exercises. In addition to exercises, LAM will also use the six Training and Doctrine Command Battle Labs to explore operational and organizational issues at the MSC, major command (MACOM), Army and even Joint levels. Each issue will have one or more of the following outcomes: confirm current policy, recommend a policy change, generate new issues, or require further study. Potential issues can be raised from any level. Issues for this first Louisiana Maneuvers were gathered from the various four-star CINCs and the Headquarters DA Staff. These initial issues were combined/refined into 10 final issues that address everything from force structure to C⁴I (command, control, communications, computers and intelligence).

Within INSCOM, we are concen-

trating on the EAC IEW implications of the Army-level issues and our own MACOM- and MSC-level issues. The MACOM-level issues are re-focusing national support downward, achieving intelligence integration, practicing joint and combined operations, pooling for power projection and integrating reserve component (RC) military intelligence (MI). Let me briefly explain each issue in further detail.

Intelligence provided by INSCOM units during peacetime is focused at the satisfaction of strategic and operational requirements which support the Army's responsibility as an institution to man, train and equip the force. During crises or contingencies, we re-focus this same IEW support on war fighting requirements as well as meeting national and theater level intelligence needs. We will use the LAM process to determine if the intelligence tactics, techniques and procedures are in place and are adequate to quickly re-focus national support downward in peace, crisis or war.

Intelligence integration refers to the "seamless" intelligence architecture that must exist for successful resolution of a conflict. Intelligence should flow from the highest to lowest levels with a minimum of operational or equipment interruptions. The combatant commanders should be able to ask a question about the threat and not have to worry about where the answer comes from or how long it will take to get down to their level.

Since most of our IEW support is focused at the strategic and operational levels, we most often work in a joint or combined environment. We can use the LAM process to examine the way we

currently do business with our sister services or allies and look for improvements. We must find ways to better understand the IEW tactics, techniques and procedures of the other services and ensure movement toward an inter-operable system. The same applies in the combined environment. We should explore the policies covering intelligence sharing to determine if they remain valid or have been made obsolete by the changing world situation.

Pooling for power projection refers to making one unit's unique capabilities available to reinforce other units, especially the MI brigades with regional support or power projection missions. What we can explore using the LAM process is how to identify and secure the needed capability, the best place to obtain support, and the procedures needed to make the transition happen smoothly.

Our last MACOM-level issue is RC

MI integration. We have a wealth of talent in the RC that we must be able to readily tap. For example, the 300th MI Brigade of the Utah National Guard is the Army's linguist repository. Nowhere in the active force is there as large or as diverse a collection of linguists available. We need to be able to surge our EAC reserve force to support power projection operations.

The LAM process allows us to explore all phases of a campaign from initial mobilization to final reconstitution. The process encompasses exercises such as mobilization exercise (MOBEX), Force Projection Logistic Exercise (formerly LOGEX), and command post exercises such as REFORGER, INTERNAL LOOK and ULCHI FOCUS LENS. Through the use of these exercises and other simulations, we can explore tactics, techniques and procedures; examine poli-

cies; assess doctrine and organizations; and refine concepts.

For INSCOM, LAM will be a mechanism to demonstrate how each of us contributes daily intelligence support to the Army. The LAM process will allow us to more readily identify potential or existing problems to the senior Army leadership and address potential solutions. It allows the Army and INSCOM to test and refine new intelligence doctrine, organizations and systems before they are implemented Army-wide and will enable each of us to help the Army evolve in a highly organized and responsive way as we mold the intelligence force required in the 21st century. ✽

Capt. Buel is with INSCOM's Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Training.

BG Ardisana Collector of the Year Award

Two INSCOM soldiers, Sgt. Stephen F. Martinez and Sgt. Michael L. Federer, joined SSgt. Kenneth W. Welborne (USAF) in the winners' circle during the 1991 Brig. Gen. Ben Ardisana Collector of the Year Award. Top honors went to Welborne, with Martinez and Federer both named as runners-up. The three were selected from a group of fourteen outstanding military intelligence and civilian collectors representing Service Cryptologic Elements and the National Security Agency.

The award is sponsored by the Collection Association, and is presented annually to the person selected by agency peers and professional collectors as the "Collector of the Year." Individuals eligible for the award are members of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command or other Army commands, the Naval Security Group, Air Force Intelligence Command, the U.S. Ma-

rine Corps, and the National Security Agency.

The Deputy Director of Operations for the National Security Agency, Mr. William Crowell, presented the awards.

As runners-up, both Martinez and Federer (photo unavailable) receive appropriate letters of award and certificates, plus one-year memberships in the association. The winner received a \$200 U.S. Savings Bond, a miniature of the



Sgt. Stephen F. Martinez accepts congratulations from Mr. Norbert "Ski" Szymanowski, Collection Association President.

Brig. Gen. Ardisana plaque, an appropriate letter of award and certificate, plus a lifetime membership in the association. ✽

FSTC Deploys Analysts to Assist FMIB Training in Kuwait

By Maj. Steven Bol

The U.S. Army Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC), located in Charlottesville, Va., recently deployed three analysts to train and otherwise assist a 14-person team from Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion (FMIB), located at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., during a 2-week training mission in Kuwait. FSTC personnel included Maj. Steven Bol, an artillery officer from Fire Support Division; Mr. Bob Talbott, an armor analyst from Close Combat Division; and Mr. Bret Harrison, an Arabic linguist from the Foreign Document Exploitation Office. Maj. Bol and Mr. Talbott pointed out quick-reference features for differentiating various types and models of equipment encountered, while Mr. Harrison deciphered unit markings and documents and also established and maintained liaison with various Kuwaiti nationals.

The FMIB team deployed with all the equipment it would normally take in

an actual combat situation. This equipment includes "CHROMA," a diskette-camera system which transmits a computer-generated picture via satellite, in a near real-time model to analysts and policy makers thousands of miles away.

The composite FMIB/FSTC team was hosted and supported while in country by U.S. Army Training and Security-Kuwait (ARTAS-K) located at Camp Doha. From this base the team visited six major equipment sites with a total of over 3,300 pieces of equipment of all types. FMIB personnel practiced their wartime mission by cataloging this equipment by type and model, preparing spot reports on newly observed pieces or variants of older models, and transmitting these reports with pictures, back to their headquarters in the United States.

Portions of the team traveled out into the desert and observed many pieces of equipment still in the original positions they occupied at the end of the Gulf

War. Many sectors of the desert are still uncleared after two years. Numerous vehicles are hauled in daily from positions throughout the desert to the major collection sites. Unexploded ordnance is gathered in piles alongside roads and blown up. The clearing effort is farthest along near cities, but it will probably continue for some time in the desert.

This training exercise was as near to an actual deployment as could be hoped for and was invaluable in training new people from FMIB, as well as building a team effort. The analysts at FSTC feel privileged to have been invited to participate by the FMIB commander, Lt. Col. Fredericks, and to have been able to assist in the training effort. ✻

Maj. Bol is an artillery officer with the Fire Support Division, Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, Va.



A T-62 tank stands in the foreground in a damaged tank yard near Al Salen Airfield, Kuwait. (U.S. Army photo)

Support to Local Police Departments

By James F. Kettrick

The U.S. Army Foreign Science and Technology Center (FSTC), located in Charlottesville, Va., recently provided a series of weapon displays and presentations to several local law enforcement agencies in the Charlottesville area.

The idea for these briefings came out of conversations between Albemarle County Sheriff Terry W. Hawkins and Mr. William Rich, Deputy Director, FSTC. In view of the recent incidents of courtroom violence nationwide, Sheriff Hawkins was concerned about the increasing requirements for security in Charlottesville courtrooms, especially with the rising volume of drug-related trials in the area. He wanted his officers

to become more familiar with the various types of foreign weapons that are now more readily available on the illegal gun market.

FSTC's small-arms analyst, Mr. James F. Kettrick, worked with the sheriff's department to set up several displays for the Albemarle County deputies. The weapons varied from semiautomatic pistols of foreign design to submachine guns and some folding-stock assault rifles. Many of these weapons can accept silencers, which further complicates matters for police officers involved in counter-narcotics and courtroom security.

Departments wanted to view the display and have their officers briefed.

Kettrick briefed and displayed the weapons for the local police departments and also for the Virginia State Tactical Association, an organization that provides training at statewide sites for SWAT teams from all over Virginia. The police officers in attendance were very responsive, asked numerous questions, and examined the weapons in detail.

This effort is an example of the continuing cooperation and support provided by FSTC in the greater Charlottesville community. ❧

Mr. Kettrick is a small arms analyst with the Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, Va.



FSTC Small Arms Analyst Mr. James F. Kettrick discusses several semiautomatic pistols with Albemarle County Sheriff Terry W. Hawkins.

902nd MI Group Celebrates Computer Training Facility Grand Opening

By Lee D. Carothers

On March 9, 1993, the Headquarters, 902nd Military Intelligence Group, Fort George G. Meade, Md., held a grand opening for its Computer Training Facility. The official ceremony was opened with remarks from Col. Robert A. Harding, Commander, before a crowd of about 50 soldiers and civilians, which included special visitors Mrs. Lynn Schnurr and Mr. John Sincavage, both from the Information Center at INSCOM Headquarters.

The facility, located on the second floor of Building 4554, is fully equipped with state-of-the-art IBM-compatible personal computer systems with printers, video training tapes with lesson workbooks, and VCRs to provide software application training for all 902nd MI Group personnel in the Fort Meade area. There are plans to provide training on the latest versions of *MS Windows*, *WordPerfect for Windows*, *Word for Windows*, *Harvard Graphics*, *Lotus 1-2-3* and any other software application that may be required by the organization.

In his remarks, Harding praised his Communications Information Management Office staff for the hard work

and dedication that made this event possible. Later, Mrs. Anita E. Richardson, 902nd MI Group computer training coordinator/instructor, assisted Harding with the official ribbon-and-cake-cutting ceremony. Attendees were then escorted through the facility to view the equipment and observe demonstrations.



Capt. Lorenzo Spencer (left) and Mrs. Anita E. Richardson assist Col. Robert A. Harding, 902nd MI Group Commander, with the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the grand opening of the 902nd MI Group Computer Training Facility. (Photo by Spec. Sharon Jeffers)

The opening of the Computer Training Facility is a giant step toward full automation of the 902nd MI Group. ✻

Mr. Carothers is an Information Management Officer with Headquarters, 902nd MI Group.

Closing the Sinop Chapel

By Chaplain (Maj.) John J. Prendergast

Closing the Sinop Chapel was a unique experience. It was built in 1957-58 by soldiers here at the field station. They raised the funds, bought the material, designed and built their own little piece of home — a small white, one steeple, Christmas card-style chapel. In fact, their first service was Christmas Eve, 1958. What made the construction so meaningful is that they were living in canvas Quonset huts with no running water and only one other permanent building at the time (and it wasn't the latrine or dining facility). Their little

chapel became the building around which all the other permanent buildings were constructed. It was truly the center stone when they dedicated it in 1958.

Throughout the years their little chapel became one of the few Christian churches remaining in the modern Turkish state of Sinop. In ancient times it was known as Pontus. There were people from Pontus and Pentecost, and St. Andrew the Apostle brought Christianity to the area. Last week an American soldier handed a Turkish soldier a plaque showing the chapel construction in 1958. The

transfer of the plaque marked the transfer of the chapel to a mosque. At the end of the short ceremony, the Muslim Friday noon call to prayer was sung, and the Turkish soldiers began their first Friday prayer in their new mosque. With that, the little chapel went the way of many other Christian churches in its new life as a mosque. ☩

— Taken from a letter to friends by Chaplain Prendergast, HHC, Berlin Brigade (former chaplain at Field Station Sinop).

501st Resubordination Ceremony

By SSgt. Kiki Bryant

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD), 501st Military Intelligence Brigade, became Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 532nd Military Intelligence Battalion, during a resubordination ceremony Feb. 16 at Trent Gymnasium in Yongsan, Korea.

The headquarters detachment was realigned under the brigade's subordinate operations battalion. According to Maj. Michele Hoxie, 501st MI Brigade S1, the resubordination is a result of the brigade's downsizing. In October 1992, Headquarters and Headquarters Company was restructured to conform with an L-Series TOE (Tables of Organization and Equipment), which greatly reduced the size of the unit.

Hoxie said the resubordination provides the detachment with the administrative and logistical support it requires as a result of its newer and smaller structure. The biggest direct change in daily operations is that soldiers will go to the 532nd Personnel Administration Center (PAC) for support instead of to

the detachment orderly room. The brigade staff sections that are detachment elements will continue their present missions, said Hoxie. For example, she said her section will continue to handle brigade personnel assignments once they have been processed by the 532nd's PAC.

"The colonel (Col. Roderick J. Isler, 501st commander) decided to resubordinate the unit because unit authorizations are down nearly a third on both the TDA (Tables of Distribution and Allowances) and TOE," said Hoxie. Resubordination ensures the soldiers are taken care of by the unit with the authorizations and structure capable of providing the necessary support.

Under the new TOE, the HHD orderly room is only authorized one clerk, a detachment commander, a detachment sergeant and a supply sergeant, said Hoxie. "By going under the 532nd, the unit can rely on the larger battalion structure for support. HHD can also piggyback off the other companies in the battalion. This helps when

you're a small unit."

She said the battalion S1 Section will assist HHD with personnel and financial support; the S4 will assist the supply sergeant, and the battalion S3 (training/operations) will assist with training and training management.

This is the second time the brigade's headquarters company/detachment finds itself under the 532nd. The first time was nearly five years ago when the 501st was still a group and not an echelons above corps military brigade.

As a result of the brigade's headquarters company downsizing, the command and support role they provided to the Intelligence Support Detachment (ISD) was passed on to the 532nd as well. ISD is a small detachment responsible for the Korean Intelligence Support System throughout the peninsula. ☩

SSgt. Bryant is with the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 532nd MI Battalion, Korea.

742nd MI Battalion Establishes 'Pact for Life' Program

When SSgt. Lynda Tyson, 742nd MI Battalion, 704th MI Brigade, was given the additional duty of the Battalion Safety NCOIC, the energetic Battalion S3 NCOIC was determined to make the safety program more than just a quarterly meeting — not to just put it into her desk until the next quarter, or until the next Command Inspection Program.

She focused on the problem of drinking and driving by starting a "Pact for Life" Program at the battalion. The program involved having laminated "Pact Cards," the size of a credit card, with printed telephone numbers of local cab companies and the Staff Duty NCO, and the number of a friend, supervisor, or spouse willing to ensure that a soldier with too much to drink arrives home safely.

The Pact Cards are now included as part of the monthly newcomers' briefing. All incoming soldiers are given a Pact Card along with their safety briefing.

To further make safety a prime obligation, Tyson continually designs flyers pertaining to the program and distributes them throughout the battalion.

She will stop soldiers of the 742nd randomly and ask if they are aware of the Pact for Life Program — and she has yet to come across a soldier that is not familiar with the program.

When asked if she thought soldiers would actually use the Pact Card, SSgt. Tyson's response was, "I can only pray that if the need arises, at least these important numbers will be available right where they keep their credit cards." ✱

— Submitted by the 704th MI Brigade, Fort George G. Meade, Md.



(Flyer by SSgt. Lynda Tyson)

"I ... will pick up my soldier/friend if he/she has been drinking and calls on me. If I can't pick him/her up, I will do all I can to help him/her get home safely and without driving himself/herself."

— From the "Pact for Life" Card

The Foreign Intelligence Threat

Many foreign countries conduct intelligence-gathering operations within the United States, its territories, and U.S. interests overseas. Many foreign intelligence services are operated by countries with interests inimical to our own. Some of our allies may seek access to U.S. information in specific areas (e.g., technologic or industrial information). Foreign agents seek our nation's secrets (including financial or industrial information) in foreign policy and trade, national defense and scientific research.

Foreign intelligence services have recognized the need to obtain information from every aspect of our society. They conduct operations from within international organizations, embassies, consulates, universities, scientific and trade organizations, and scores of foreign trade companies and offices throughout the United States. Foreign agents do not possess physical qualities that would identify them as spies, and they may take years to establish themselves before gathering information. They may pose as embassy consular staff members, secretaries, scientists, university professors and students, or businessmen. They seek information wherever they can in government office buildings, military installations, apartment buildings, fitness centers, local restaurants and bars, and at diplomatic functions and dinner parties.

Although foreign intelligence services employ a variety of intelligence-gathering methods, it might surprise you to know that much of the information they collect is readily available. Foreign intelligence officers scrutinize our newspapers, magazines and unclassified professional publications for useful information. They also use the Freedom of Information Act to obtain information not readily available to the public.

Electronic surveillance is a more

traditional method of gathering information. Spies use sophisticated electronic equipment to selectively intercept incoming and outgoing telephone calls in our offices, our homes and even our cars. They also attempt to access unprotected automated information stored in the memories of government and corporate data banks through teleprocessing, the transfer of information over telephone lines between remotely located computers. Other electronic surveillance methods include photographing military and industrial activities by satellite and monitoring military telecommunications traffic.

High-tech espionage is extremely important to intelligence services and is a lucrative enterprise for unscrupulous U.S. and foreign businessmen. Agents use legitimate and bogus corporations to illegally purchase high-tech equipment. What they cannot procure, they steal. The theft of high-tech plans, equipment and maintenance manuals is not uncommon. Foreign countries can and do save billions of dollars in research and development by using our technology to advance their military and economic positions.

Finally, foreign agents recruit U.S. citizens to disclose classified and sensitive information. The overwhelming majority of Americans arrested for spying have done so for money, not ideology.

Employees who are disgruntled, desire revenge, are burdened with financial debts, or have other personal problems (e.g., drug or alcohol abuse) are prime candidates for the attention of foreign intelligence services. These employees may initially discover a warm and understanding friend who is willing to provide financial or "moral" support in exchange for information or some other form of assistance.

In some instances, foreign intelli-

gence officers are sought by unscrupulous Americans seeking to sell classified or sensitive information for personal financial gain. Recent court cases demonstrate that such disloyal behavior is not profitable. In fact, it is difficult to imagine what sort of personal gain would be worth risking "twenty years to life" in prison!

You should be wary of small talk with foreign nationals, especially questions about your background, hobbies, cultural and sports interests, travel desires, and personal preferences. Be cautious when accepting invitations to dinner, cocktail parties or recreational activities. You must immediately report any requests for classified or sensitive information, offers to exchange or pay for any kind of information, offers of sexual favors in exchange for information, or ingratiating requests for assistance.

You should report the above types of contacts or any other suspicious contact to your nearest counterintelligence office.

Foreign intelligence operations pose a very serious threat to our national security. We must emphasize the importance of recognizing our responsibility to safeguard classified and sensitive information. To thwart potential foreign intelligence efforts within the United States, remember to:

- ☐ Safeguard all classified and sensitive information.
- ☐ Report any illegal or unauthorized requests for classified or sensitive information and any offers to exchange or pay for the same.
- ☐ Report all known or suspected contacts with foreign intelligence agents. ❖

— Submitted by the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Security.

Ortiz Earns Distinguished Warrant Officer Graduate Honor

Lorraine E. Ortiz, a former legal administrator with INSCOM's Staff Judge Advocate, was Distinguished Graduate of the Warrant Officer Candidate School (WOCS) at Fort Rucker, Ala. Ortiz was the number one student out of a class of 49. She left INSCOM to attend the course as a sergeant first class and was appointed warrant officer upon graduation.

During her WOCS experience, she studied basic military skills and reviewed NBC studies, and command and staff policies. She describes the command and staff portion of the course as "very important, because when you become a warrant officer, you get into that realm as opposed to being an enlisted soldier."

Training is conducted in a very rigorous high-stress environment where candidates are challenged mentally, physically and emotionally. Training consists of 240 hours of formal instruction in leadership, current Army doctrine and tactics, drill and ceremonies, military uniforms, land navigation and physical training.

Ortiz is attending the Warrant Officer Basic Course at Fort Hood, Texas, for on-the-job training. She is currently working on budget, automation and computer matters. She says of the manpower project she is now working, "With the drawdown, we need to assess man-hours and justify time and people. But actually, as a warrant officer, you have to be a 'jack-of-all trades' and know something about everything."

She is married to SSgt. Charles W. Ortiz, a driver for INSCOM Commander Maj. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon.



W.O. Lorraine E. Ortiz, a former legal administrator with INSCOM's Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, is Distinguished Graduate of the Warrant Officer Candidate School. (U.S. Army photo)

Stallings Wins MacArthur Award

Capt. Ronald R. Stallings is the 1993 INSCOM recipient of the MacArthur Leadership Award. He is company commander and assistant battalion S3 for Operations, 202nd Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

This honor is awarded to a company grade officer in each Army major command who demonstrates the ideals for which Gen. Douglas MacArthur stood — duty, honor, country.

The MacArthur Award will be presented to Stallings May 27 at a Pentagon ceremony.

Army Maintenance Excellence Awards Winners Announced

INSCOM's Foreign Materiel Intelligence Battalion (FMIB), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., is winner of the Army Award for Maintenance Excellence in the TDA light category for FY92. The TDA intermediate category award winner is the 75 1st MI Battalion, Camp Humphreys, Korea.

These awards will be presented by the Chief of Staff of the Army May 12 at a Pentagon ceremony.

Officers Selected For Senior Service College

Seven INSCOM officers have been selected by PERSCOM to attend Senior Service College (SSC) during the 1993-94 academic year.

Congratulations to these fine officers:

Lt. Col. Keith B. Alexander, 66th MI Brigade; Lt. Col. Charles H. Berlin III, 501st MI Brigade; Lt. Col. (P) John E. Gentry, 513th MI Brigade; Lt. Col. Eugene J. Komo Jr., 704th MI Brigade; Lt. Col. Daniel M. Maguire, 902d MI Group; Lt. Col. Rodney H. Medford, 704th MI Brigade; and Lt. Col. Donald R. Riedel, INSCOM Headquarters.

The yearly competition is keen. From a total of 4,655 eligible officers, 315 were selected and validated by the 1992 board for SSC attendance in 1993-94. The INSCOM officers chosen represent almost 27 percent of the MI officers selected from the entire Army. ✱

Civilian Retirement Incentives Reduce Forced Layoffs

By Evelyn D. Harris

The Department of Defense has authorized the first use of separation incentives for civilians, approved by Congress last fall.

Bonuses have been offered to 30 employees at Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, Texas, to free positions for employees from nearby Chase Field, which is closing. Officials may offer bonuses at other area activities, including the Defense Logistics Agency in Corpus Christi, and Navy units in Kingsville and Ingleside.

The bonuses are part of DoD's civilian assistance and re-employment program. "We are very encouraged by the early returns at Chase," said Ronald Sanders, Principal Director for Civilian Personnel Policy at the Pentagon. "When the installation was announced for closure several years ago, it employed over 350 civilians. Today, it looks like we will be able to place all but two of the 30 remaining employees who are willing to relocate. That's a real success story."

The program's object is to lessen the number of involuntary separations. DoD officials will now offer separation incentive bonuses to a few employees who are eligible to retire on immediate, unreduced pensions.

DoD officials had planned to limit buy-outs to those ineligible for retirement or eligible for early retirement. To be eligible for early retirement, an employee must be 50 years old with 20 years' service, or any age with 25 years' service.

But "few" is still the operative

word, said officials. DoD will offer buy-outs to only 5,000 people a year until 1997, according to officials. DoD will offer the incentive pay only to those whose voluntary separation could save another employee from involuntary separation, a deal personnel specialists call a "one-for-one trade." And DoD won't offer buy-outs if the total cost of separation pay at a location exceeds the cost of involuntary separations.

Incentive bonuses are worth up to \$25,000. The formula is one week's salary for each of the first 10 years of service and two weeks' pay for every year after 10 years, or \$25,000, whichever is less.

Then-Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald J. Atwood authorized the program Dec. 22. DoD is targeting incentives case by case to deal with draw-downs at specific locations and agencies.

About 850 employees from the National Security Agency will also be offered incentives to free positions for employees facing involuntary separation.

Also in the works are incentives for non-appropriated fund employees of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. However, the exchange system is not offering incentives to employees eligible for regular retirement. It expects to offer about 150 bonuses in 1993 and possibly more in 1994.

"Currently, we don't think we will need to offer incentives to employees eligible for regular retirement,"

said a personnel official for the system.

Another part of the program is a job swap program. It allows an employee at a base scheduled for closure to swap jobs with an employee at a nearby unthreatened base who is eligible to retire. The employees must have equivalent jobs, and their supervisors must agree. Also, the "retiring" employee must stay at the closing base until it actually closes.

Officials had hoped to have this program completely in place by now, but the change in administration has slowed things down. Therefore, not all local personnel offices may be able to answer questions about this program. A civilian personnel official recommended that employees threatened with involuntary separation who are interested in learning more about the program contact the zone coordinator for the Priority Placement Program.

Local personnel offices can supply the coordinator's phone number and address.

Also, the Office of Personnel Management approved DoD's request to allow people facing involuntary separation who are almost eligible for retirement to stay on annual leave until they are eligible. The new provision was written with DoD in mind, but applies to employees at all down-sizing federal agencies. ❄

Ms. Harris is with the American Forces Information Service.

President's Sports Council Offers Fitness Challenge

Three out of every four people who begin an exercise program quit within the first year, according to the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

The keys to a successful exercise program include finding a sport that you like, varying the routine to avoid boredom and setting yourself a realistic goal, said Arnold Schwarzenegger, the council's chairman.

In the military, physical fitness is mandatory. But it's also fun, and you can get recognition for your efforts through the President's Sports Award Program. The program, run by the council and the Amateur Athletic Union, features more than 50 sports.

It's easy to enroll in the program. Just decide on the sport, pick up a copy of a personal fitness log, meet the requirements, and keep track of them in the log, Schwarzenegger said. You should complete requirements within four months, but exceptions can be made.

The awards program, open to anyone at least 10 years old, is conducted on the honor system. The only requirement

is that the personal fitness logs for those between the ages of 10 and 15 be signed by a coach, instructor or parent.

Generally, each sport's requirements are set up so individuals exercise three or four times a week. Take running as an example. To qualify for the award, participants must run at least 200 miles. They must run at least three miles during each outing, at an average of nine minutes or less per mile. However, no more than five miles may be credited toward a day's run. This isn't meant to discourage longer runs, Schwarzenegger explained, but to help establish a steady, long-term exercise program.

The sports award includes a certificate of achievement from the U.S. president, a letter from Schwarzenegger and a blazer patch signifying the specific sport.

There isn't a limit on the number of awards you can work toward or earn, said Schwarzenegger, as long as you meet the specific requirements for each. For example, some — like baseball, basketball and hockey — require some games be official league play, while others like judo and fencing require a

certain number of hours of instruction.

It's possible to work on two or three at one time, but one workout cannot be logged for more than one sport. Additional time is allowed to complete the logs as long as the individual averages three or four workouts a week.

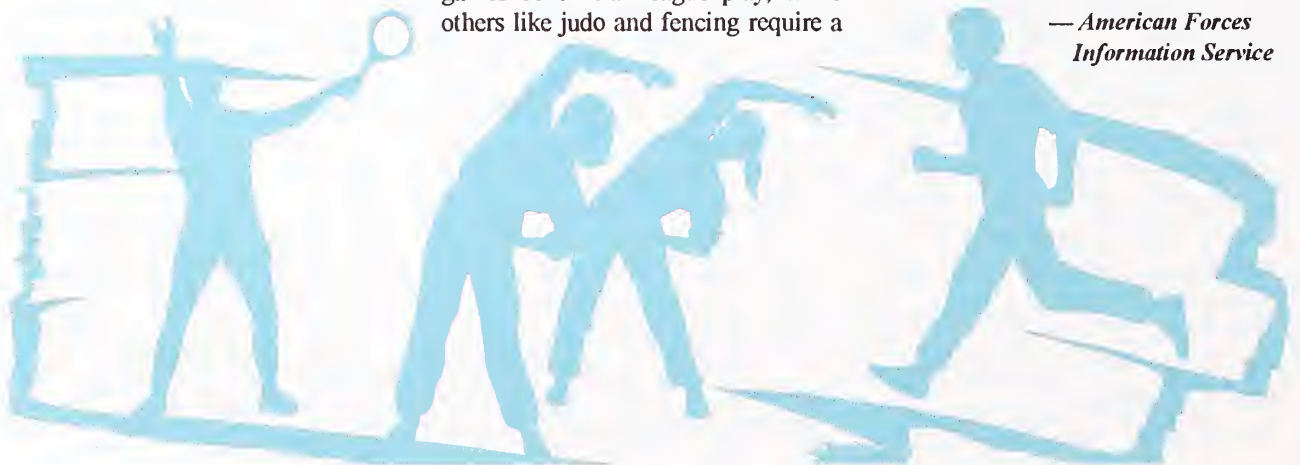
"I have made a personal commitment toward earning several presidential sports awards, starting with some of my favorite sports — weight training, running, tennis, skiing and swimming," said Schwarzenegger.

The program's most popular sports are fitness walking, aerobic dance, weight training, swimming and running. The most active age group is 35-44 years old, followed by the 26-34 age group.

For program information or personal fitness logs, check with your installation sports office or call the Presidential Sports Office at 1-317-872-2900. Or write to:

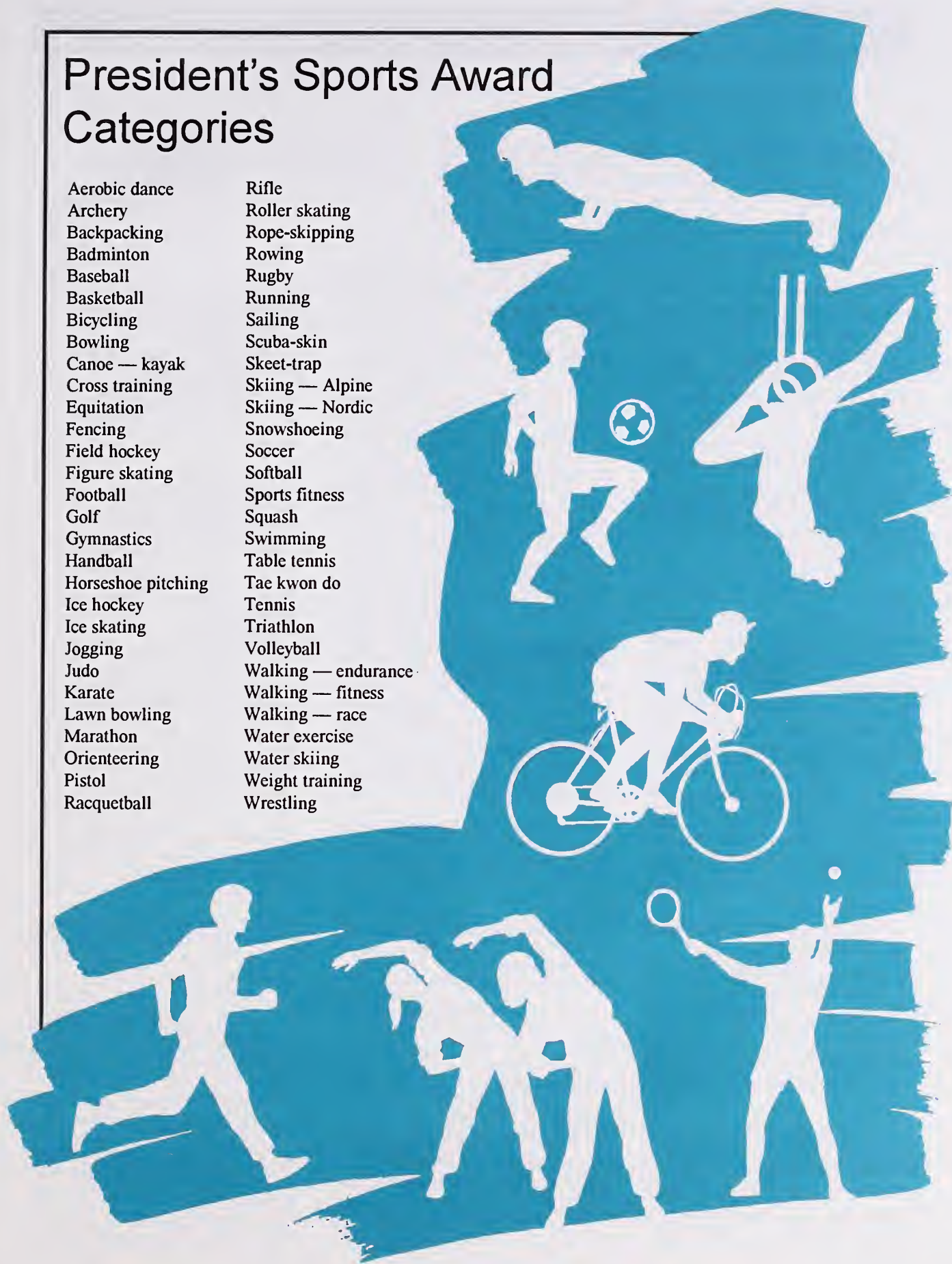
Presidential Sports Award
P.O. Box 68207
Indianapolis, Ind. 46268-0207. ☘

— American Forces
Information Service



President's Sports Award Categories

Aerobic dance	Rifle
Archery	Roller skating
Backpacking	Rope-skipping
Badminton	Rowing
Baseball	Rugby
Basketball	Running
Bicycling	Sailing
Bowling	Scuba-skin
Canoe — kayak	Skeet-trap
Cross training	Skiing — Alpine
Equitation	Skiing — Nordic
Fencing	Snowshoeing
Field hockey	Soccer
Figure skating	Softball
Football	Sports fitness
Golf	Squash
Gymnastics	Swimming
Handball	Table tennis
Horseshoe pitching	Tae kwon do
Ice hockey	Tennis
Ice skating	Triathlon
Jogging	Volleyball
Judo	Walking — endurance
Karate	Walking — fitness
Lawn bowling	Walking — race
Marathon	Water exercise
Orienteering	Water skiing
Pistol	Weight training
Racquetball	Wrestling



Job Info Centers Offer Help

DoD operates programs to help displaced military and civilian personnel find employment.

Among the transition programs are electronic bulletin boards that list prospective employees and interested employers, job seminars and assistance in preparing resumes. In addition, DoD works with the departments of Veterans Affairs, Labor and Education to offer information and possible job opportunities, said Paula Davis, a DoD transition specialist.

Whether you're retiring or leaving the military, another office set up to help you find a new job is the Office of Personnel Management, Davis said. OPM's Career America Connection in Georgia can provide information on employment opportunities, she noted. Materials requested through this service are usually mailed within a day.

In addition to current employment opportunities, the government's job hot line offers details on the Presidential Management Intern Program; special programs for students, veterans and people with disabilities; and salaries and benefits.

The Career America Connection is open 24 hours, every day. Call 1-912-757-3000 for information.

If you have access to a computer with a modem, a telephone line and communications software, you can access the Federal Job Opportunities Bulletin Board or one of the regional boards.

An electronic bulletin board that provides information on federal job vacancies and open testing is available for scanning or downloading. Available seven days a week, 24 hours a day, the telephone number is 1-912-757-3100.

In addition, said Davis, five electronic bulletin boards provide federal job information for specific regions/states:

Mountain and Southwestern:

1-214-767-0316

North Central: **1-313-226-4423**

Northeastern: **1-215-580-2216**

Southeastern: **1-404-730-2370**

Western: **1-818-575-6521**

Another place to check employment opportunities, said Davis, is the nearest federal employment information center. Services offered include listings of job vacancies with qualification requirements, and information on how to apply for jobs and obtain application materials. Some centers offer special programs that include veterans' counseling and employment seminars, special arrangements for testing and general employment seminars, Davis said.

Here are center addresses and phone numbers by state:

Federal Employment Information Center Building 600, Suite 347
3322 Memorial Parkway South
Huntsville, AL 35801-5311
1-205-544-5803

Federal Employment Information Center 222 W. 7th Ave., #22
Anchorage, AK 99513-7572
1-907-271-5821

Federal Employment Information Center Century Plaza Building, Rm. 1415
3225 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85012
1-602-640-5800

Arkansas: *See San Antonio, TX*
1-405-231-4948

Federal Employment Information Center 9650 Flair Drive, Suite 100A
El Monte, CA 91731
1-818-575-6510

Federal Employment Information Center 1029 J St., Rm. 202
Sacramento, CA 95814
1-916-551-1464

Federal Employment Information Center Federal Building, Rm. 4-S-9
880 Front St.
San Diego, CA 92188
1-619-557-6165

Federal Employment Information Center 211 Main St., Rm. 235
PO Box 7405
San Francisco, CA 94120
1-415-744-5627

Federal Employment Information Center 12345 W. Alameda Parkway
PO Box 25167
Lakewood, CO 80225
1-303-969-7055

Connecticut: *See Massachusetts*

Delaware: *See Philadelphia*

Federal Employment Information Center 1900 E. St., NW, Rm. 1416
Washington, DC 20415
1-202-606-2700

Federal Employment Information Center Commodore Building, Suite 125
3444 McCrory Place
Orlando, FL 32803-3701
1-407-648-6148

Federal Employment Information Center Richard B. Russell Federal Bldg, Rm. 940A
75 Spring St., SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
1-404-331-4315

Federal Employment Information Center Federal Building, Rm. 5316
300 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, HI 96850
1-808-541-2791

Idaho: *See Washington State*

Federal Employment Information Center 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Rm. 530
Chicago, IL 60604
1-312-353-6192
(Madison, St. Clair Counties: *See St. Louis*)

Federal Employment Information Center
Minton-Capehart Federal Bldg., Rm. 368
575 N. Pennsylvania St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
1-317-226-7161
(Clark, Dearborn, Floyd Counties: *See Ohio*)

Iowa: *See Kansas City, MO*

Federal Employment Information Center
One-Twenty Building, Rm. 101
120 S. Market St.
Wichita, KS 67202
1-316-269-0552
(Johnson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte Counties: *See Kansas City, MO*)

Kentucky: *See Ohio*
(Henderson County: *See Indiana*)

Federal Employment Information Center
1515 Poydras St., Suite 608
New Orleans, LA 70112
1-504-589-2764

Maine: *See Massachusetts*

Federal Employment Information Center
300 West Pratt St., Rm. 101
Baltimore, MD 21201
1-410-962-3822

Federal Employment Information Center
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Federal Bldg.
10 Causeway St. Boston, MA 02222-1031
1-617-565-5900

Federal Employment Information Center
477 Michigan Ave., Rm. 565
Detroit, MI 48226
1-313-226-6950

Federal Employment Information Center
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Bldg.
1 Federal Drive, Rm. 501
Fort Snelling,
Minneapolis, MN 55111
1-612-725-3430

Mississippi: *See Alabama*

Federal Employment Information Center
Federal Building, Rm. 134
601 E. 12th St.
Kansas City, MO 64106
1-816-426-5702
(Counties west of and including Mercer, Grundy, Livingston, Carroll, Saline, Pettis, Benton, Hickory, Dallas, Webster, Douglas, Ozark)

Federal Employment Information Center
400 Old Post Office Building
815 Olive St.
St. Louis, MO 63101
1-314-539-2285
(Counties not listed for Kansas City)

Montana: *See Colorado*
1-303-969-7052

Nebraska: *See Kansas*

Nevada: Clark, Lincoln, Nye Counties:
See Los Angeles
All others: *See Sacramento*

New Hampshire: *See Massachusetts*

New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren counties: *See New York City*
All others: *See Philadelphia*

Federal Employment Information Center
505 Marquette Ave., Suite 910
Albuquerque, NM 87102
1-505-766-2906

Federal Employment Information Center
Jacob K. Javits Federal Bldg., Rm. 120
26 Federal Plaza
New York City, NY 10278
1-212-264-0422/0423

Federal Employment Information Center
PO Box 7257
100 S. Clinton St.
Syracuse, NY 13260
1-315-423-5660

Federal Employment Information Center
4407 Bland Road, Suite 202
Raleigh, NC 27609-6296
1-919-790-2822

North Dakota: *See Minnesota*

Federal Employment Information Center
Federal Building, Rm. 506
200 W. 2nd St.
Dayton, OH 45402
1-513-225-2720
Counties of Van Wert, Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, Crawford, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and points north: *See Michigan*

Oklahoma: *See San Antonio*
1-405-231-4948

Federal Employment Information Center
Federal Building, Rm. 376
1220 SW 3rd Ave.
Portland, OR 97204
1-503-326-3141

Federal Employment Information Center
Federal Building, Rm. 168
PO Box 761
Harrisburg, PA 17108
1-717-782-4494

Federal Employment Information Center
William J. Green Jr. Federal Building
600 Arch St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106
1-215-597-7440

Federal Employment Information Center
Federal Building
1000 Liberty Ave., Rm. 119
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

(Mail or telephone: *See Philadelphia*)

Federal Employment Information Center
U.S. Federal Building, Rm. 340
150 Carlos Chardon Ave.
Hato Rey, PR 00918-1710
1-809-766-5242

Rhode Island: *See Massachusetts*

South Carolina: *See Raleigh, NC*

South Dakota: *See Minnesota*

Federal Employment Information Center
200 Jefferson Ave., Suite 1312
Memphis, TN 38103
(Mail or telephone: *See Alabama*)

Corpus Christi, TX: *See San Antonio*
1-512-884-8113

Federal Employment Information Center
1100 Commerce St., Rm. 6B10
Dallas, TX 75242
1-214-767-8035

Harlingen, TX: *See San Antonio*
1-512-412-0722

Houston, TX: *See San Antonio*
1-713-759-0455

Federal Employment Information Center
8610 Broadway, Rm. 305
San Antonio, TX 78217
1-210-229-6611/6600

Utah: *See Colorado*
1-303-969-7053

Vermont: *See Massachusetts*

Virgin Islands: *See Puerto Rico*
1-809-774-8790

Federal Employment Information Center
Federal Building, Rm. 220
200 Granby St.
Norfolk, VA 23510-1886
1-804-441-3355

Federal Employment Information Center
Federal Building, Rm. 110
915 Second Ave.
Seattle, WA 98174
1-206-553-4365

West Virginia: *See Ohio*

Wisconsin: Counties of Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Rock, Jefferson, Walworth, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Racine and Kenosha: *See Illinois*
1-312-353-6189

All other counties: *See Minnesota*
1-612-725-3430

Wyoming: *See Colorado* ☘

— *American Forces Information Center*



News of interest to members of the Total Army ... Active, Reserve, Guard and DA Civilians

Compiled by Maj. Donna Walthall

Army Seeks Potential Pentathletes

The Army is seeking soldiers to qualify for the Modern Pentathlon National Training Squad for the 1996 Summer Olympics to be held in Atlanta, Ga.

The Pentathlon Training Program is available to men and women, officers and enlisted soldiers. They must be volunteers with at least a year remaining in service.

To qualify, men must run two miles in 10 minutes and one mile in 4:45, and swim 100 yards in 54 seconds and 300 meters in 3:40. Women must run one mile in 5:10 and swim 100 yards in 1:10. Experience in fencing, shooting and horseback riding is desirable, but not required.

Interested soldiers should see their local sports director and request the modern pentathlon test. Soldiers who successfully complete the test may be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to be tested by the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Association. If accepted by the Association, the Army can assign soldiers there for Olympic training. (ARNEWS)

Germany-Bound Drivers Save Money With Stateside Licenses

United States Army Europe (USAREUR) officials are encouraging soldiers, family members and ci-

vilian employees with assignment instructions to Germany to arrive with a valid stateside driver's license.

In the future, in order to legally operate a USAREUR-registered privately owned vehicle, the driver will have to obtain a USAREUR certificate of license. The certificate is available only to individuals with a valid stateside, military or German license.

USAREUR-bound drivers without a valid stateside license who plan to drive a USAREUR-registered POV can expect to pay about DM 250-DM 2000 (\$155-\$1250) in fees for a German driver's license, officials said. The revised agreement should be effective by the end of 1993 or early 1994.

The policy change is based on recent revisions in the supplementary agreement to the Status of Forces Agreement with Germany, officials said.

For more information, contact your military relocation or personnel office. (ARNEWS)

Soldiers Receive New PT Trunks

Soldiers are giving a new style physical training trunk an A-plus.

In a recent study, soldiers rated the current PT uniform trunks and a longer-legged version on the basis of modesty, appearance and comfort. The lengthened shorts outranked the current shorts in each of the categories.

Soldiers will be able to buy the new trunks sometime this spring, ac-

cording to logistics officials. They will become a basic issue item in the upcoming months.

There is no mandatory possession date for the new trunks; as the old-style shorts wear out and supplies are exhausted at clothing sales stores, they will be replaced by the longer trunks.

No price for the new trunks has been set, but officials expect them to cost a few cents more than the current version. (ARNEWS)

SGLI 'By Law' Changes

A proposal to ban the "by law" designation of beneficiaries under the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Program has received approval from the Army Chief of Staff.

Soldiers must now designate primary and contingent beneficiaries "by name" on the new SGLI registration form — SGLV-8286, dated November 1992.

Although the form may be completed without filling in beneficiaries' addresses and social security numbers, Judge Advocate General officials recommend that soldiers provide that information. In the event of a soldier's death, it will enable officials to locate beneficiaries promptly.

Soldiers who currently hold the "by law" designation on their SGLI registration form are not immediately required to change that designation. The changeover to "by name" entries can be made as soldiers routinely update their forms. (ARNEWS)



Magazine Seeks Photographers for Special Feature

If you're an amateur or professional photographer and you'd like to see your work published in a national magazine, here's your chance.

The official U.S. Army magazine, *Soldiers*, is seeking military and civilian photographers from around the world to reflect a day of Army life for its second annual "This is our Army" photo feature.

Magazine officials have set aside Wednesday, July 14, as the day for photographers to set out with their cameras and tripods in search of the perfect Army photo.

Officials stress this is not a contest. However, the following guidelines will apply to all photographs submitted for the 32-page feature:

- ❑ Pictures must be taken within the 24-hour period of July 14.

- ❑ Only processed color slides and 5x7 or 8x10 black and white prints will be considered for publication.

- ❑ Submissions must credit the photographer by including full name, rank and service (if applicable). Entries must also be captioned to include the names of all identifiable people, the location, and a description of the action. Captions must be individually attached to each photo or slide. Photos must be received at *Soldiers* no later than Aug. 31. Photographs and slides cannot be returned.

Send entries to: *Soldiers*, Bldg. 2, Door 11, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22304-5050. For more infor-

mation, contact SSgt. Larry Lane or Donna Miles at DSN 284-6671 or (703) 274-6671. (ARNEWS)

Bond Drive Gets Underway

This year's Army Savings Bond Campaign draws upon a familiar theme: "Taking Stock in America."

The campaign will run June 1-30, unlike past years when it was scheduled in May. Officials say that a successful campaign will depend on support from senior leaders. Their role will be to emphasize pride and patriotism, and to encourage maximum participation. (ARNEWS)

Top NCO Leadership Courses See Revision

Soldiers working their way through the upper enlisted ranks will be affected by recent developments in the two top NCO leader development programs at the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas.

The Sergeants Major Course has been lengthened from six months to nine, and completion of the First Sergeants Course will become a prerequisite for all soldiers chosen to assume first sergeant duties.

The lengthened Sergeants Major Course is slated for implementation as early as August 1996, academy officials said. In the revised course, students will

be expected to master leadership and war-fighting skills using a division activation model designed to take them through the entire nine-month program.

The resident course will be conducted once, instead of twice, a year. The non-resident course will remain a two-year program, but will implement a three-week resident phase instead of the current two-week phase.

The extended program will also make it possible for the academy to offer qualified students the opportunity to complete the Master Fitness Trainer Course.

To better meet the needs of resident students' families, dependent children may attend local schools for the full academic year. On-post housing is also expected to be available to resident academy attendees.

Regarding the First Sergeants Course, only 40 percent of active duty first sergeants have attended the five-week program, officials said. The decision to make the program mandatory for all first-time first sergeants prior to the assumption of their duties will go into effect May 1. An even smaller percentage of reserve component (RC) first sergeants had attended the RC version of the course taught at several RC schools.

RC soldiers must now complete the program within one year, beginning six months prior to their assumption of duties as first sergeant. (ARNEWS)



CLASSIC WWII HUMOR RETURNS

WILLIE & JOE *Bill Mauldin*



Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, servicemembers of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, they speak again to a new generation. (Copyright 1946 by Bill Mauldin, used with permission.)

WWII CHRONOLOGY, MAY 1943

3 (M) Gen. Eisenhower decides that British and U.S. forces to be employed in Operation HUSKY shall land abreast on SE coast of Sicily.

9 (T) U.S. II Corps receives unconditional surrender of enemy within its zone.

(M) Preparations are begun for conquest of Pantelleria (Operation CORKSCREW), largely by air and sea bombardment, before invasion of Sicily (Operation HUSKY) in order to remove the threat and gain an airfield from which to support HUSKY.

10 (A) Japanese, alerted to expect assault on Attu during past week, decide that it will not be

forthcoming and slacken their defenses.

11 (A) U.S. 7th Div. lands at widely separated points on Attu.

12 (Int.) TRIDENT Conference — President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Combined Chiefs of Staff — opens in Washington to reconsider strategy in light of the recent events in Tunisia, the Aleutians and the USSR.

13 (U.S.) Final plan for invasion of Sicily (HUSKY) is approved.

(T) With surrender of Gen. Messe, Rommel's successor, who is notified of his promotion to marshal on this date, Tunisia Campaign ends.

22 (USSR) Moscow announces dissolution of Comintern.

23 (T) 18th Army Group staff is disbanded, having served its purpose.

30 (A) Organized enemy resistance collapses on Attu.

Event Locations:

- (A) Aleutian Islands
- (Int.) International Conference
- (M) Mediterranean
- (T) Tunisia
- (U.S.) United States
- (USSR) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Source: "United States Army in World War II, Special Studies, Chronology 1941-1945," Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1989.

Calendar of Events

May 1993

Asian-Pacific Heritage Month
National Physical Fitness and Sports Month
Mental Health Month

- 1 Law Day
- 2-8 Be Kind to Animals Week
- 2-8 National Pet Week
- 2-8 Public Service Recognition Week
- 7 Military Spouse Day
- 9 Mother's Day
- 9-15 National Police Week
- 12 INSCOM Safety Awareness Day
- 12 Army Maintenance Excellence Awards presented (Pentagon)
- 15 Armed Forces Day
- 20 Brig. Gen. Schneider, INSCOM Deputy Commanding General, Retirement Ceremony, Fort Belvoir, Va.
- 24 Armed Forces Radio Service (now AFRTS) established (1942)
- 25-27 G2/MI Commanders Conference (INSCOM), Fort Belvoir, Va.
- 27 MacArthur Leadership Awards presented (Pentagon)
- 31 Memorial Day observed

June 1993

Summertime is here!
National Drive Safe Month

- 10-13 "Spirit of America," Landover, Md.
- 14 Army Birthday/Flag Day
- 15 470th MI Brigade Change of Command Ceremony, Panama
- 18 CSM McKnight Retirement Ceremony, Fort Belvoir, Va.
- 20 Father's Day
- 24 INSCOM Support Battalion Change of Command Ceremony, Fort Belvoir, Va.
- 28 Foreign Intelligence Activity Change of Command Ceremony, Fort Meade, Md.

1993

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COMMANDER
USA INSCOM
ATTN: IAPAO
FT. BELVOIR, VA. 22060-5370



FLARE

Physical Fitness and Sports Month

May is an excellent month to develop a healthy lifestyle. If you don't already have one, it's never too late to start. *GET OUT! GET ACTIVE!*



Words may be read straight across, backward, up, down or diagonally.

PHYSICAL FITNESS
WARM-UP
SPORTS
AQUATICS
SOCCER
AEROBIC EXERCISE
PERSONAL BEST
GOLF
TOURNAMENT
JOGGING

ENDURANCE
ATHLETE
MUSCLE TISSUE
CARDIOVASCULAR
PULSE RATE
BASEBALL
COOL DOWN
VOLLEYBALL
BENCH PRESS
TENNIS

ROUTINE
WORKOUT
BASKETBALL
RACQUETBALL
SWIMMING
STRETCHING
FOOTBALL
WEIGHTLIFTING
BOWLING
STRENGTH TRAINING

RUNNING
HEART RATE
STATIONARY BIKE
SAUNA
LIGAMENTS
PROPER SHOES
SPORTSMANSHIP
WALKING
WEIGHTS
ROWING

Compiled by Maj. Donna L. Walthall, INSCOM PAO